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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.


## AN ADDRESS.

AT A CONFERENCE MEETING of a large number of Democrats at Pittsburgh, on the 8th of January last, it was deemed proper to issue the following address to the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania. The only object of this meeting was to bring now to the earnest attention of the people the "essential principles" of the Democratic party, by the maintenance of which Constitutional liberty of the people and the rights of the States can only be secured.

PITTSBURGH, January 8th, 1872.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Assembled on this anniversary of the victory of Jackson, and the volunteers and militia of the Southern and Western States, over an invading foreign foe, for the sole purpose of considering the best means to secure for the principles of the Democratic Party an abiding and pre-eminent confidence from your love of country, and the success of the Democratic Party in the coming elections from your zeal, united effort, and devotion.

We therefore, most urgently invite you now to consider this appeal to your intelligence and patriotism.

The Goverrment of the Union was established by the seperate and sovereign States assembled in convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787. The Constitution of the United States then ordained, was deemed necessary to establish "a more perfect union" than the confederation, entered into by the States on the 9th of July, 1778, which, by the Declaration of Independence were "in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies are, and of right ought to be free and Independent States." And as if still more emphatically to mark the sovereignty of these "Colonies," now declare to be "States," the Fathers use this significant language, "That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and THE STATE of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved." Thus these States are respectively equivalent in sovereignty, with the State of Great Britain. This constitution was attested in these words: "Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present." The delegates were commissioned by the State Legislatures, and not elected by the people. The preamble declared on behalf of the people of the United States, the purpose of these delegates was to form a more perfect union, and secure the blessings of liberty "for ourselves and our posterity." From the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, through the years of the confederative government, up to the 17th of September, 1787, the fathers of our independence, and the framers of our government held as solemn and sacred the separate and sovereign character of the States. The Constitution of these United States [united under the articles of confederation, a union of States under the Constitution] was the compact between them for the purposes declared to be necessary for its creation. It begins in its first article by *granting* legislative powers, and in every subsequent article it either grants to, or denies, powers to the Federal Government. Not satisfied with this manifest and clear exposition of the character of the Government of the Union as a delegated and granted authority by States which had the capacity to create this Government at their will and pleasure it is furtner declared "that the powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." As corroborative of the character of the Constitution, and as exclusive of other conclusion as to the constituents who framed it, from its first to last article, the word *States* is used as descriptive of the authority creating it, and their sovereign powers which are limited by it. This is proof at least, that the limitation to these powers was voluntary, and those granted to the Federal Government, were part of inherent faculties of sovereign parties. It may not be without moment to know in this connection, that in the articles of the Constitution the word States occurs fifty-six times, and in the twelve amendments made prior to 1810, the same word is found nine times. The government of the Union went into operation under Washington as the first President. John Adams followed him as the Chief Magistrate During those first eight years of the experiment of our constitutional system, there existed opposing parties in the country. Hamilton, who was a monarchist, and animated with a hatred for the "government of the people" tried by various schemes and devices to give to the Constitution, strained, forced and latitudinarian constructions thereby to centralise power in the Federal Government not warranted by the compact itself, or to seise powers which the Constitution might be said to permit. The last artifice was to make the Federal Judiciary an irresponsible and sovereign power, controlling both the Congress and the President. This was, of course resisted almost unanimously by all his cotemporaries and co-workers in the convention which framed the Constitution. To show the opinions and hopes of Mr. Hamilton, and his party of monarchists, he writes soon after the adjournment of the convention which made the Constitution: referring to the election of Washington as first President: "A good administration will conciliate the confidence and affection of the people, and perhaps, enable the government to acquire more consistency than the proposed Constitution seems to promise for so great a country. *It may then triumph over the State governments and reduce them to entire subordination, dividing the larger States into smaller districts.*" In 1802, after the purpose of subordinating the States, and other monarchical plans of the Hamilton party had been defeated by Jefferson, Mr. Hamilton described the the Constitution as a "*frail and worthless fabric.*" The Radicals have also since denounced it, as a "covenant with hell." The administration of John Adams ended by the complete overthrow of the monarchists in the United States. The people of the United States, a large majority of whom were living witnesses to the true intent of the fathers of our Government, and who were called upon to interpret the Constitution according to the meaning they understood and believed it to convey, elected Thomas Jefferson the third President of the United States. The issue in that election which the voters in the States were to decide, involved the integrity of the Constitution as well as its preservation from all insidious or open efforts to pervert its true intent and meaning. They elected Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, in 1800. In his inaugural address, coming as it did from the results of this contest, with a full knowledge of the issues then decided, he thus speaks to the people. "About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend *everything dear and valuable to you*, it is proper that you should understand what I deem *essential principles* of our Government." Among these he then declares as essential: "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against *anti-republican tendencies*."—"the supremacy of the civil over the military authority"—"the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason"—"the freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected." and he also declares in favor of a "wise and frugal Government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." In his first annual message he speaks to Congress: "When we consider that this Government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these States, that the States themselves have principal care of our persons our property and our reputation, constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service that they were meant to promote." Let it be remembered that these words of wisdom, these essential principles, these Democratic teachings were uttered after John Adams' alien and sedition laws were enated; after Hamilton had tried to establish a monarchial system by forced construction of the Constitution, or by a triumph over State Governments, reducing them to entire subordination; after Congress and President Adams had at Hamilton's suggestion, sought to make the Federal Judiciary a controlling and paramount department of the Federal Government. The alien and sedition laws were passed by Congress in 1798. These laws were odious then and since. Designed to subordinate the people to the will of the Federal Executive they vested in the President arbitrary power, a power only exercised by kings. Hamilton mistook the temper of the people in the golden age of true American patriotism. The first six sections of the law related to aliens, whom the President was commissioned to remove out of the country, if he deemed them dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, without trial or habeas corpus, or redress from State courts. This is a very condensed description of the dangerous powers and purposes of this law. The "sedition law" related to the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. It provides that any persons unlawfully combining or conspiring together *to oppose any measure of the Government* of the United States, or any of its laws, or to intimidate or prevent any officer under that Government from undertaking or performing his duty; and any persons with such intent, counselling or attempting to procure any insurrection, riot or unlawful combination were to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months, nor exceeding five years. The next provision declared that any person who should write, print, utter or publish, or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous or malicious writing against the Government, Congress or President of the United States, with intent to defame them or bring them into disrepute, or to stir up sedition within the United States, should be fined not exceeding $2,000, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. The people were alarmed at this attempt of the Government of the Union to subjugate them, and deny them their rights as asserted in the Constitution, and resistance became a duty. The State of Virginia, of Jefferson and Madison, the State that did so much to form the Constitution and secure the blessings of liberty, solemnly protested against this usurpation. That State, by its legislature, proclaimed that the Constitution of the United States was a compact to which the States were parties, granting limited powers to the Federal Government; that these laws were palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution; that when Virginia ratified the Federal Constitution, it expressly declared that among essential rights, liberty of conscience and the press could not be cancelled, abridged or restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States, and these rights were secured by the first amendments to the compact. And further, showing the monarchial or "anti-republican tendencies" of the Hamiltonian party, Virginia proclaimed its regret "that a spirit has in sundry instances been manifest by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them," and by like interpretation of "general phrases" "so as to consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy." The State of Kentucky protesting against the alien and sedition laws asserted, that the Union was a compact between the States as *States*, and "that whensoever the general Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force." The election of Madison followed the eight years of Jefferson's administration. In the inaugural address of Mr. Madison, he declares among the essential principles on which our system of Government rests, "to support the Constitution which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system." The next President was Mr. Monroe, and he thus addresses the people at his inauguration, March 5th, 1817. "How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrumens of our Union, by infusing into the National Government sufficent power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the States or effecting those of individuals—"the Government was in the hands of the people." "It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt, when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment and a usurper soon found." On the 4th of March, 1829, Andrew Jackson was inaugurated President. In his address he says: "In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for these sovereign members of the Union, taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves with those they have granted to the Confederacy." In his "anti-nullification message," speaking of the Federal compact, he says it is a "compact by which power is created on the one hand and obedience exacted on the other, a compact freely, voluntarily and solemnly entered into by the several States, and ratified by the people thereof." Again, in his second annual message, he declares that in the "domestic policy of this government there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subject of my unceasing solicitude; they are the preservation of the rights of the several States and the integrity of the Union. My experience on public concerns and the observations of a life somewhat advanced confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination."

As concisely as possible has thus been collated from the history of our political existence what are deemed, from their authority, the essential principles of the Democratic party in regard to the sovereign power of the seperate States, and the limited, granted, delegated, powers of the Federal Government. When it shall be declared by the Democracy of the United States, that these essential principles are now only "dead issues," then the course of Federal usurpation and centralization, unchecked by these once vital elements in our State and Federal systems of government, will "lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination." If the time has come when the enervated patriotism, the selfish schemes, the struggle for success only without love of country, the love of office for its corruptions and plunder have so debased the would-be leaders of the Democracy, that they can rely on that party for its support in such open desertion of the essential principles which have distinctively marked its history, then a military general devoid of all capacities but those which are the attributes of ignoble and sordid instincts, will make military domination attainable, and by negro troops create himself a usurper. But are these "dead issues" as it is now so flippantly assumed? The ordinary observer of the policy of the Radical party under the protecting power of General Grant's army and agents, cannot fail to see, that the efforts made by the monarchical party of Hamilton *are now being repeated*. For the past few years it has been openly asserted by the monarchists, that they were perfecting their political schemes *"outside of the Constitution"* It will not be denied that this policy has been carried on by forced constructions of the Constitution. It is beyond denial that soverign States have been held by Federal troops as military provinces, thus "dividing larger States into smaller districts" by martial law. It is beyond question that a *"triumph over the State Governments"* and their reduction *to entire subordination*, have been effected by the Federal Government assuming "undelegated powers," whereby its "acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force." It cannot be gainsaid that the military has been placed over the civil power; and that the right to the writ of habeas corpus has been denied; the State courts closed; the right of the people to keep and bear arms destroyed; that right to a public trial by impartial juries of the State and district wherein the crime was committed has been refused; the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances is prevented, in a word, every just right of a State, and every indefeasable right of a citizen under the Constitution, has been set at defiance by General Grant, the executive military power of the Radical party. This has been under the monarchical pretext that the Government is in danger. This has been done in open violation of the Constitution. This has been done by declaring martial law in direct opposition to the words of the Constitution, which are in cases of "rebellion or invasion." The regular army has been used rather than the "militia, reserving to the States the appointment of their officers;" citizens are removed from their homes and out of their respective States by Federal troops without charges of crime made against them, and taken before Federal courts organized to convict, if the offence then set set up is any of the crimes which the sedition laws of John Adams declared to be, among others "opposing any measure of the Government." State Constitutions have been overthrown in obedience to Federal usurpations of the powers not delegated by the States; the judiciary has been used as a controlling power by making unfit men judges, who are not free from the suspicion that they were appointed to obey the will of the Federal Executive; in a word, the administration of General Grant has been marked by all those usurpations, distinguished by the repetition of those efforts to establish a monarchy or military despotism, which the monarchists, led by Hamilton, endeavored to effect under the administration of John Adams.

Well was it that Jefferson declared the *"essential principles"* of Democratic government, and warned the people against "anti-republican tendencies," and conjured them to maintain "the State Governments in all their just rights;" and that Monroe taught the people when "usurpation" was "an easy attainment a usurper was soon found;" that Jackson felt "the preservation of the rights of the several States" a cause of "unceasing solicitude," and that "the destruction of our State Governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination." The monarchial party of Hamilton hoped, by action "outside the Constitution," to "triumph over State Government, and reduce them to entire subordination." This has been accomplished by the monarchists of this day, under General Grant. Virginia, protesting against laws passed by the advocates of a mixed or absolute monarchy, in John Adams' day, protested, in advance, against similar laws, passed with the same motives, under General Grant's administration for both, by forced construction of the Constitution, tend, in effect, "to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present Republican system *of the United States into an absolute, or, at best, a mixed monarchy.*" To attempt to defeat these efforts now raises directly the issues which were involved in the contest between liberty and despotism, military domination, monarchy, mixed or absolute, subjugation of States, the triumph over State governments, the usurpation of power by the Federal Government, when John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were candidates for the Presidency. Dead issues are these? Yes, truly, they may be called dead issues, when you, fellow-citizens, and others of the Democratic party are willing to abandon the "essential principles," the teachings, the warnings, the earnest patriotism of the fathers of our Government, and follow blindly false guides, who, insensible to the trials to which the fathers were subjected for the establishment of free government, seek now only the success of candidates, without asserting the vital, essential principles of the Democratic party.

The parallel between the policy of John Adams' administration, with its "anti-federal tendencies," or the "tendency to absolute or at least mixed monarchy," and that of General Grant's administration is most marked. It must awaken in every reflecting, patriotic, reasoning mind, the gravest fears for the future. This parallel, which has only embraced the most prominent points of the administrations of Adams and Grant, must arouse every patriot to effort. This parallel indicates, beyond all dispute, that the issues involved in the coming election for President are the same issues which were decided by the election of Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party in this country. This parallel shows that, if the Radicals carry the election by military force—martial law, negro troops, frauds, treating the elections in States in which the Democrats are in majorities, as though they had not taken place (as Ritner's party did here in 1838), refusing to count Democratic electoral votes, on the pretex that States have no rights the Radicals are bound to respect, then what are now called *dead issues*, will be the basis on which patriotism must stand in defence of liberty, or the system of free government, the rights of the States, and the liberty of the people will be subordinated to the will of men, who have used all these means to establish an absolute or at best a mixed monarchy. Are these, fellow-citizens, "cunningly devised fables." Did not Mr. Stanton when Secretary of War, send into our own State several thousand troops for the purpose of securing the election of a Governor of Pennsylvania. Whatever may have been the pretext this was the resut. The Federal executive is bolder now, than then. He sends his soldiers to over awe those of his own party in New Orleans who are opposed to his policy. Has not the Federal Executive permitted the carpet-bag Governor of Texas to declare martial law in districts which elected Democrats to Congress, and by this means secure his agents their seats? Has not the Federal Executive refused in open defiance of the Constitution, to take the regular army out of the State of Illinois at he request of the Governor? Did he not permit troops to be sent into Philadelphia at the Congressional election in defiance of the manly protest of the Governor of this Commonwealth? At this moment, is it not a question awaiting decision where next martial law shall be declared, since it is unknown where the friends of liberty and the Constitution will make the most vigorous efforts [punished by the infamous sedition laws,] "to oppose the measures of Government." This is the real vital issue in the Presidential contest his year. All other questions are of no importance in comparison with this first great question of the rights of the States and the liberty of the people. If the Federal Congress can usurp powers not delegated to it, and act in defiance of the Constitution, and a "usurper," a "military despot," a man whose ignorance and utter unfitness for his high office are the only justifications for his offences against the Constitution can be found to enforce these acts by martial law, and the regular army of the United States; if public money is taken from the Treasury and the people by fraud the most outrageous, and the plunderers protected by the Federal Executive and his party, then it matters not, what else may come to afflict us. It will matter little then if tariffs are for revenue or protection; currency is coin or paper; banks are solvent or bankrupt; bonds are paid in certificates, or notes, or gold; if the civil service of the Government is reformed or not, so long as the soldier is the only agent of the Executive; if State charters are vested rights, or Air Line roads, created by Congress, destroy the capital invested under State authority and protection; the public lands be given in jobs for the favorites of the army or Congress, rather than devoted to the benefit of the native or alien settlers, whose life and liberty and property a modern sedition law may make worthless; if incorporations which are only created by States are only set aside by others which exists by Congressional power. If soldiers are to be sent into every subjugated State to control elections by military order, what matters it to the people, that they are permitted to vote, provided they vote as the bayonet requires. If military governors can declare martial law at the bebest of the Radical party and throw out the votes of the majority, to give certificates of election to the tools of the Federal Executive, what then will it matter to the people if the form of liberty exists when liberty itself has become *a dead issue*. Principles are eternal, they never die. The principles of the Democratic party will live, when those who would make them "dead issues" are covered by that oblivion, often the grateful refuge from condemnation, which, if they were remembered, history would award.

We conjure you, then, fellow-citizens, to "support the State Governments in all rights, as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against" "an absolute or at best a mixed monarchy." To insist on it that the Federal Government shall only exercise those granted or delegated powers which the States gave to it, and if it exceeds them, that "whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force." That the States have the exclusive and sovereign right to make their own citizens, and confer on them political rights and privileges. These are among the essential principles of the Democratic Party—the first in importance in this day of renewed efforts, by action *outside* the Constitution, to establish a "military domination" over subjugated States and a people enslaved by martial law, a Congress, "assuming undelegated powers," and a usurper, though not existing now, will soon be found who, relying on the "regular army," will make usurpation an established fact. It should not be forgotten that, from all time, history records the fact that when power has been unlawfully obtained or seized upon by usurpations, and justice and right, and public liberty been outraged thereby, then the grossest corruptions follow, and afterwards retribution. The track of usurpation has been clearly marked. The first attempts are on the property of the people by taxation, taxation on the bread of labor, the necessaries of life, and then on property. Secure in these efforts under all sorts of excuses then the rights of the people are abridged. and lastly, liberty is destroyed. Mr. Grant's administration has been fruitful in these outrages. They have been the result of the supineness of the States. They have permitted their rights to be subjugated, and they made subordinate, or in the language of the monarchical party under John Adams, the administration of Grant has "triumphed over the State Government, and reduces them into entire subordination."

We respectfully invite you to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States, when it can be constitutionally done, so that the President shall be eligible for one term of six years; that the people elect a President and Vice President by States; that any white citizen of the United States, who can be eligible as a representative of his State in the Senate of the United States, may be chosen President.

We respectfully invite you to consider the necessity of introducing reforms in the State and Federal Government, by which the corruptions which now disgrace the Federal Government, some cities and States, may be made impracticable. We present to your notice the principle which Jefferson announced, that the enactment of just laws shall be insisted upon, which "shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

We earnestly and most respectfully ask you to meet on the 4th of July next, in the several counties of this State and devote an hour, at least, of that day to reading the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's Inaugural Address and such other writings of the fathers, as will instruct the youth of our State in the essential principles of the Democratic Party.

We implore you, by your love of country to make every effort to maintain our constitutional government, and see to it that all the acts of your representatives in the Legislature, Congress and State Conventions, are leveled and squared by the principles of the party, teaching them to understand beforehand that you are the final judges of their actions, the supreme power in the State, and that if it is not possible to punish for violations of representative trusts, or abandonment of Democratic principles, at least, they may understand that your ratification of such acts is impossible.

We suggest to you the advantage that must result from organising clubs in every township, to meet when convenient, for the purpose of instructing our youth, of making a correct list of these voters, and see to their coming to the elections; and, on proper occasions, to have read from the writings of Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, and other acknowledged Democratic authorities, whatever may tend to educate these young men in the principles of the Democratic party, and at the same time bring to the light of day the schemes of the monarchial party in this country.

Respectfully yours,

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|---|---|
| Richard Vaux, | John M. Laird, |
| William S. Black, | F. M. Bingham, |
| Wm. H. Witte, | Joseph Rex, |
| A. H. Light, | N. H. Thome, |
| John N. Hutchinson, | R. B. Monaghan, |
| Joseph Hemphill, | George R. Bergell, |
| Wm. H. Eagle, | Robert H Kerr, |
| John B. Large, | Wm. S. Gavin, |
| Alex. Patton, | A. Hiestand Glatz, |
| James H. Hopkins, | Henry Large, |
| Thomas J. Keenan, | Alfred Kerr, |
| John Coyle, | Thomas C. Lazear, |
| John N. M'Clowry, | John M. Irwin, |
| Andrew Nebenger | E. Ingersoll, |
| S. E. Megargee, | Edwin Benner, |
| E. Bedlock, | F. W. Greyson, |
| James M. Porter, | D. H. Nieman, |
| S. J. Megargee, | Robert L. Muench, |
| J. Renaldo Sank, | Jacob Weidle, |
| C. S. Gloninger, | Wm. Gassert, |
| Jacob Eckert, | Wm. Shirk, |
| Jacob Weidle, Jr. | N. Stricklaud, Jr. |
| John Welsh, Jr. | A. Welsh, |
| Wm. Brindle, | A. H. Richey, |
| Lorenzo C. Shirk, | Edward Carre, |

And others.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### ACTION OF POTASH ON FRUIT TREES.

Dr. George B. Wood, in a communication to the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, presented the result of certain experiments made by him upon the effects of salts of potassa, when applied to grain and fruit-producing soils. In his view, the depreciation of the productiveness of apple, peach and quince orchards, is due to the exhaustion of potash from the soil. Several of such orchards, formerly very valuable, but which, within a few years, ceased to bear much fruit, on being treated with an application of wood ashes to the roots of the trees, became completely revived, producing full crops the following year. A still more striking effect was seen in the second year, under a renewal of the application. He cited several other instances where the same results followed; in one case where an apple orchard, planted on an old orchard's site, which had never borne fruit, was made to produce a good crop by the application of ashes.

### WOOL OR MUTTON.

Now that sheep are again attracting considerable attention, the advocates for the different breeds are waxing warm. When either one confines himself to setting forth the merits of a particular variety, he generally does not overrate the good points of his favorite; but when he institutes comparisons with a view to prove that under all circumstances a particular breed is better than all others, he seems to us to go far wide of the truth. We believe there are few localities in this country where improved stock of this class can be grown at all, in which either of the better breeds, in the hands of a thorough shepherd, would not for a series of years prove reasonably remunerative. At the same time, we entertain little doubt that some varieties would, under certain conditions of soil, climate and accessibility to market, prove more profitable than others.

### HOLDING MILK.

A cow will sometimes withhold her milk when her calf is taken away, but usually only for a short time. The remedy in such cases is gentle treatment, and a persistent effort to draw the milk, and bathing the udder with cold water. The milking should be attempted at short intervals, at least three or four times a day. If she cow is treated kindly and a continued effort be made to draw the milk from time to time, she usually yields the point, and in a few days will forget her calf and give down her milk.

### IMPROVED STOCK.

The present high price of thorough-bred stock, while it limits the business of breeding to men of capital, does not necessarily prevent the ordinary farmer from procuring male animals wherewith to improve his native stock. A stock of grade cows may be gradually gathered up by the expenditure of from fifty to two hundred dollars. Many breeders of Jersey cattle will dispose of a young bull calf for a very small sum because its color does not suit their taste, while in respect to its pedigree or other useful qualities, it may be faultless. Such an animal, purchased young and well cared for, will become useful for raising calves at a year old.

A yearling heifer of his get will, by the use of another such animal, become profitable at two years old, and its calf will be three-quarters bred, and it is most likely to become as valuable for the dairy as a pure-bred animal that could not be purchased for less than $300 or $400. The produce of this cow would be seven-eighths bred, and if care is taken in selecting the parents would show little difference from entirely pure animals. Co-operation among a few neighbors who would each procure and keep a young bull whose services they might exchange with each other to prevent close breeding, would soon change the appearance as well as the productive qualities of the stock of quite a large district.

The main point to be guarded against is not to breed from any but pure stock.

All male grade animals should be unmasculated or go to the butcher while young.

The use of a grade bull ought not to be permitted. Here is where many a mistake is made. In the course of four or five years quite a herd of three-quarters or seven-eights bred animals would accumulate, and the profit would begin to come in.

Ayershire and Jersey cattle should be the breed aimed at, as they are exceedingly well fitted for the butcher or ordinary farms.

They are exceedingly tractable, quiet and orderly, are large milkers, and yield much butter of good color and flavor. The Devon and Durham are better fitted for the grazier, and would be more suitable where beef is the object aimed at. But whatever the breed chosen, care should be taken to avoid neglect, or loss will inevitably ensue.

We have known cases where money has been invested in the thoroughbred stock which has been treated as though its blood alone would be sufficient to protect it from neglect, exposure and starvation. The natural consequence of such a mistake was made a ground of complaint against the breeder, and led to dissatisfaction and disgust. The old adage, "blood will tell," true as it may be, is no talisman against such an error. The refined nature of such an animal, carefully bred through many generations, will often enable it to sustain much ill treatment, but it will not thrive under it. When possessed of a specimen of such stock, give it fair treatment—pampering is unnecessary, as it is unwise, but care and proper food and attention will make the investment a greatly profitable one.—Exchange.

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. 3, 1872.


EVERY colored member of the House of Representatives voted against Gen. MORGAN'S proposal to make naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency. No comment is necessary, but we trust that our German fellow citizens will ponder well upon the matter.

THE Radical office holders in Texas have originated a new idea as to the selection of delegates to GRANT'S Philadelphia Convention. No Convention will be held for the purpose, the Federal officials meeting in caucus and selecting them. Could anything be more appropriate than this?

THE Philadelphia *Post*, Radical, in speaking of the contest in the Fourth Senatorial District between the GRANT and anti-GRANT candidates says:

> We earnestly hope that they [the people] may be permitted to decide without the interference of corruption or violence.

It might have added, and without the interference of GRANT'S hirelings and the bayonet. But we opine he will hardly try on the latter this time.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, the *Daily Press* of that city says "that General HANCOCK refuses to be the Democratic candidate for President." Some time ago we were privately and reliably informed that he was not a candidate, so those of the General's friends whose second choice was Colonel SCOTT can now make the latter their first choice, as he is no doubt the choice of the Democracy of the Keystone State.

EVEN General NEGLEY wants to investigate things, and through Mr. SHELLABARGER, of, Ohio proposes one of such magnificent sweep that it will take in Dr. CARNOCHAN'S extortions in New York harbor, and combinations among railway lines to charge exorbitant freightage which will receive especial attention. We regret that it is not quite sweeping enough to take in that Gift Enterprise business, as there are quite a number of people who would like to have it investigated.

THE Chicago Relief Bill, which recently passed the Senate, while it may be all right and proper under the peculiar circumstances of the case is clearly unconstitutional, and in violation of the following provisions of that instrument:

> All duties, imposts, and excises *shall be uniform throughout the United States.*
>
> *No preference shall be given*, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, *to the ports of one State* over those of another.

Consequently the bill for the admission of lumber and other building materials, duty free, at the port of Chicago, is in violation of the Constitution, but whether a Radical Congress will regard that as a valid objection is very doubtful.

IN the debate on the Education Bill in the House, on Thursday, Mr. HOAR spoke of the Democratic party as the party of slavery, poverty, crime, disorder and ignorance, and particularly was this the case in the Southern States. He might have gone a little further and told his hearers that at a recent raid on houses of prostitution in New York city, the most of the females captured were from New England, some thirty from his own State, and several from the Eighth Massachusetts district, the one the gentleman represents. Not one of the frail creatures was born in any one of the Southern States. They received their education in Free Love New England, and no doubt from Radical parents.

## DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

A Washington correspondent of the *World* furnishes the following:

It is understood here that the National Democratic Executive Committee will not meet in Washington this winter, but will postpone their session till after the Grant Convention at Philadelphia, when there will be ample time for all the elements of opposition to unite against the continuance of the present administration, and call a national convention to nominate a Presidential opposition ticket. This view meets the approval of leading Democrats in Congress.

The best judges on this subject would be the members of the Committee. If leading members of Congress have controlled the Chairman of the National Committee in this matter, he might as well submit the question of place as well as time. To postpone consulting the only organization authorized to decide this matter until after the 5th of June next is absurd if not suicidal. Especially so, as the Republican platform and candidate are about as well known now as they will be then. The experience of delegates in New York on the Fourth of July, 1868, with the thermometer up to one hundred degrees, is sufficient to make every man who attended them and barely escaped death by suffocation in Tammany Hall, pray for an earlier day, not later, certainly, than the middle of June. The Democratic party is not in the habit of waiting upon or being controlled by the Conventions of the opposition, and the suggestion smacks of cowardice or yielding to the clamors of the passive policy, which we take it, will not be tolerated. To wait until August, for a Convention and then perhaps select St. Louis, as the place, is anything but a pleasant contemplation, and not calculated to afford much time for organization in this State where the Presidential battle must be fought in October.

## McCLURE ON THE REGISTRY LAW.

For years past the Democratic party, not only in Philadelphia, but of the whole State, have been demanding either a repeal or a modification of the infamous Registry Law, which is in operation in that city. By means of the frauds perpetrated under that law, supervised by the late JOHN COVODE, ASA PACKER was defeated for Governor in 1869. By the same means the State Legislature has been controlled during the past three years by the minority party of the State.

But it has been in vain that the Democrats have protested against the outrages perpetrated under cover of the law. Their protests only excited sneers from the Radical leaders. But times are beginning to change, and now we have a Republican, in the person of Colonel A. K. MCCLURE, exhibiting independence enough to denounce this law in proper and fitting terms.

Below we give copious extracts from a speech of his containing the most withering denunciation of this bit of Radical usurpation. That speech alone entitles him to an election to the State Senate, and should concentrate the vote of every honest man upon him without any question as to his politics. It is the honest and earnest indignation of a man who can no longer endure to see public honesty outraged, that his party may be successful at the polls.

We commend his remarks to every thinking man, and by pondering upon them, it will be readily understood how the Radical party have been enabled to control the State while it was actually in the minority. Any man who will undertake to repeal this infamy is entitled to public confidence, and the people of the Fourth District could do themselves no greater honor than to elect Col. MCCLURE upon the platform laid down in his recent speech. We direct the particular attention of our Radical morning cotemporaries to it, and respectfully ask them to publish it, or at least that part relating to the violence of Radical ruffians who have been in the habit of controlling the election in Philadelphia for several years past. This is the testimony of a Republican upon Radical outrages, and therefore all the more valuable: Mr. MCCLURE said:

> He pointed to the men on past tickets who would not have been thought of for the offices they now fill but for the Registry law. If the whole machinery of elections was not now in the hands of the men who feel that they can disregard public opinion with impunity, could they believe for a moment that it would have required five hundred hired roughs, half as many policemen, a varied assortment of "Rings," and a bountiful flow of money and whisky to have made a Republican nominee?
>
> And would any man have been seriously considered as a candidate who was certain to provoke open Republican revolt, and the condemnation of almost the entire press of the city? He had nothing unkind to say of the character or fitness of the gentleman who captured the Republican Conference, and calls himself the regular candidate. It was with the causes which created the candidate, and with the necessary identity of the candidate with those causes that he had to deal. If it was believed that the candidate would vote to modify the Registry law so as to give equal restraints to both parties, he would be at once denounced by the very elements that forced his nomination, and he would be driven from the field. He appealed to this system and these elements to give him a nomination, and to them is he bound in every consideration of gratitude and sympathy. The common honor that should make him true to his kindred fellows must make him the advocate of the Registry law.
>
> Republican Courts are denied the right to revoke the action of the irresponsible political agents, even when holding in their hands the dearest rights of citizens, and there are to-day on the registry in this city thousands of fictitious names, placed there solely for the accommodation of professional repeaters, who and perjury when necessary to the accomplishment of voting early and often. Under the Registry law the Democrats and Reformers had no voice in making election officers. The shameful mockery of justice is presented of Republican managers selecting Democratic Judges and Inspectors, and in many instances men are chosen entirely with regard to their willingness to admit fraudulent votes or make false returns for the men who dare not trust the honest suffrages of Philadelphia. It was because of these elements of force here in the hands of the men who nominated a candidate for Senator, that such a nomination was made; and while it is well known that a majority of the legal voters of the district would not sustain the nominee, it was meant to declare him elected, if human ingenuity was equal to the task of perpetrating frauds of sufficient magnitude to make a certificate of election possible.
>
> He had been told by the ring-leaders that it was folly to make this contest; that it matters not how the people vote, he had not a chance to be declared elected. But he had decided to obey the call made upon him, and to make the issue directly to the intelligent and patriotic people of the district. Having accepted this responsibility he gave notice to those who expect to be the heroes of fraud, that they should not win by fraud, that fraud should not be unnoticed or unpublished. The war against perjury and ballot-box stuffing, and false returns, and false registration had just commenced. It is and must be a war of destruction—a battle unto death; and if they consider his defeat a supreme necessity, as they openly declare, let them exhaust themselves in their efforts to carry this election. He gave them notice that no common measure of fraud will answer: and he reminded them that the greater they made their frauds now, the more they will aid us in hastening their utter overthrow.
>
> There is a simple remedy for the blistering blot upon our body politic in a just modification of the Registry law. It is not to be denied that frauds have usually, more or less, characterized party rule in this and other cities, under the direction of both parties; but it must stand confessed that the most ingenious and exquisite perfection of election frauds has been attained under the present Registry law in Philadelphia. It must be essentially and justly modified. A proper law of the kind is a necessity; it must put in the power of each party the selection of its own officers; equal control over the votes when they are to be counted and returned, and future murders and disorder should be prevented, by requiring the result to be declared under the protection and direction of the Court. Return Judges would not then come bristling with pistols and knives; hired roughs would not attempt to destroy the returns; false certificates would not be issued to give a *prima facia* right to offices under flimsy prerexts; cognizance could be taken at once of palpable wrong, and all papers relating to returns could be brought before a proper tribunal for proper adjudication. The man who objects to modifications of the law substantially as I have indicated, does not mean to be honest, and dare not be just. They have been advocated, at one time or another, by every Republican journal in Philadelphia. All of them, without an exception, have been compelled to protest against the management of the party under the law. In the Legislature last winter, Mr. Elliott, now Speaker of the House, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Miller, all above reproach in their legislative careers, publicly declared themselves in favor of a modification of the law; but the "Rings" ruled with the majority, a caucus was called, and upon the plea of those who could not be honestly elected, that a just Registry would defeat the Republican party, the fair men of the delegation were gagged, and compelled to vote as the ballot-stuffers dictated.
>
> Just election laws and just representation are the corner-stones of successful free government. Without them our boasted government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," is essentially a failure. When the ballot box is corrupted, the whole theory of popular rule is subverted, and when just representation is denied by unnatural and unequal laws to those who for the time happen to be in the minority, the wholesome restraints of minorities are destroyed, and all parties are taught that the most sacred principles on which our fathers founded our government can be disregarded with impunity. The genius of popular liberty is assailed by every assault that is made by power upon the free and effectual expression of the whole people, and confidence in and respect for our government are necessarily impaired. A government, whose safety and success depends wholly upon the people, cannot be degraded to the violence of extreme partisan rule without sowing the seeds of decay and death. If one party corrupts the ballot and denies just representation and power in our State and national councils to the other, the certain mutations of political success invite retaliation upon those who have wielded power unwisely, and there is danger of perpetual wrong; of steadily poisoning the very fountain of our sovereignty, and of paralyzing the noble efforts of patriotic and just men. If he could not be made a legislator by votes honestly cast and counted, the position of the private citizen shall be the one of his choice.
>
> I have been told more than once by the ring-leaders, since I became a candidate, that it was folly to make this contest; that it matters not how the people vote, I have not a chance to be declared elected. In the insolence of long, unrestrained power, men seem to boast, without a blush, that they mean to pay no respect to the votes cast, but will count them as they wish, and vote when they wish. I have answered all such, that it is time some one dared to accept the challenge of those who regard elections as mere forms to enable them to practice their expertness in frauds upon the elective franchise, and I decided to obey the call made upon me, and to make the issue directly to the intelligent and patriotic people of the district. Having accepted this responsibility, I here give notice to those who expect to be the heroes of fraud that they shall not win by fraud; that fraud shall not be unnoticed or unpunished; that with a bold people aroused to a keen appreciation of their rights, crime will cower and seek to hide before them, and will find no place of safety. If there shall be frauds perpetrated now, as is clearly possible and very probable, with the disposition avowed and easy facility afforded, let no mousing plunderer of the ballot or hero of the repeaters presume that if they can win now the war will end. The war against perjury, and ballot-stuffing, and false returns, and false registration has just commenced. It is and must be a war of destruction—a battle unto death; and if they consider my defeat a supreme necessity, as they declare, let them exhaust themselves in their efforts to carry this election. I give them notice that no common measure of fraud will answer, and I will remind them that the greater they can make their frauds now, the more they will aid us in hastening their utter overthrow. I can conceive it possible for false voting and false returns to declare me defeated; I can conceive it probable that, if so defeated, there may be fewer criminals at large to debauch the next election, but I cannot conceive it possible for an honest, earnest people to grapple with fraud and not speedily overthrow it, and hurl upon its authors the terrible retribution of poplar hate and outraged laws.

## GETTING SCARED.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday is out in a double leaded leader in which it calls upon the GRANT and Anti-GRANT Executive Committees in the Fourth Senatorial District "to meet in joint session at once, and to unite on either one of the present candidates, or on a new man altogether, who shall run untrammelled and unembarrassed, solely on a GRANT and Republican platform," and goes on to declare that Col. MCCLURE is in favor of GRANT'S re-nonination. In the face of MCCLURE'S letter to the editor of the Germantown *Telegraph*, in which he declares his hostility to the Gift-Taker and "if not to prefer GRANT as the next Republican nominee would make me 'seem rather ridiculous' as a Senatorial candidate, or interpose 'difficulties in the way' I am not eligible," is certainly rather cool. The fact are that FORNEY himself would come out in favor of MCCLURE if he dared to be honest or was not afraid of GRANT removing him from the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. The fight in the Fourth District is a square one between GRANT and his opponents and Col. MCCLURE represents the opposition. As such he will receive a cordial support from the Democracy and the Anti-GRANT Republicans, and if there is an honestly conducted election he will be elected.

THE Republican State Convention has been called for the 10th of April at Harrisburg. The contest for Governor is said to be between HARTRANFT, WHITE and JORDAN.

## MR. MORTON'S SHARP PRACTICE.

Senator O. P. MORTON, of Indiana, may be called the leading man of the Administration, but who nevertheless aspires occasionally to play a star engagement. His latest effort in this way was in the Senate on Friday last, when as per agreement among the friends of the Administration, he called up his resolution providing for a final adjournment of Congress on the 26th of May next, which was passed with a grand flourish of trumpets.

So far as the interests of the country are concerned, during the existence of the present Congress, it would have been a blessing had it adjourned on Friday last, never again to assemble, since the principal object of the Administration majority seems to be to conceal the frauds and corruptions with which every department of the government is infected.

It is but fair to presume that we have had the last of the New York Custom House investigation. It had begun to rasp the Administration too severely, and was practically suppressed by the majority of the Committee, who with all of their partisan cunning could not prevent the minority from exposing frauds of the most striking enormity, and tracing these directly to the inmates of the White House.

Consequently, enquiry in this direction must be shut off as soon as possible. Mr. MORTON'S final adjournment resolution is nothing more nor less that a partisan trick, to direct the public attention elsewhere than toward the White House and the Custom House.

MORTON cannot wait for any legislation upon any subject, which shall not be disposed of on the 26th of May. Legislation must stop then, whether the needs of the country are supplied or not. This will get up a show for the rush of business in Congress which Mr. MORTON and his friends will next seek to make appear. There will be no time for Committees to push investigation in this or that direction.

The investigation into the Custom House frauds must cease because Senators will not have time to pursue them before the adjournment, and if they are still further investigated the Committee will have to sit during the recess of Congress with no power to report the result of their investigations until after the Presidential election. This is to be the case with all the other proposed investigations, and GRANT will, it is hoped, be thus tided over the November breakers.

A pretty programme, truly, and one worthy the giant intellect of Senator MORTON. But those fine strokes of policy on his part are becoming stale with the American public. There is a musty sameness about them, that gives them anything but a good relish. Whether Mr. MORTON howls about "a triumph of the rebel element," or talks about the necessity of saving the people's time and money by an early adjournment or Congress, he cannot conceal the unmistakable twang of the demagogue that runs through all his sentences.

So for as the present Radical Congress is concerned, its mission is not to legislate for the American people, but to seek out some means whereby it can continue the rule of a military automaton over the people and in opposition to their will. Of course, so far as any benefits that are likely to arise to the people are concerned, it does not matter how long or how short Congress may continue in session. All forms of needed legislation are trampled ruthlessly under foot by the Administration majority, and only that considered which will be likely to help GRANT to a re-election. All else is subservient to this one consideration, and any member of Congress who undertakes seriously to work in earnest or at what he honestly conceives to be the duties of the hour he is howled or derided into silence.

The domestic tranquility of the country is disturbed in consequence of the proscriptive features of the reconstruction laws, but for which there is a simple and speedy remedy—viz, general amnesty, but it is steadily refused by the Radical majority, because general amnesty would not improve GRANT'S chances for the Presidency.

The whole people are crushed beneath the weight of exorbitant, unjust discriminative taxation, but there is no attempt made to relieve them of their burdens, because by so doing, the public patronage would be cut down, and GRANT'S chances for a re-election materially lessened.

Fraud and corruption seem to be the rule in several of the Departments of the Government, and yet there is no actual, earnest attempt made to weed it out for that would expose the dishonesty of GRANT'S officeholders, and would have the effect of defeating him at the polls in November next.

According to the declaration of a Republican Senator, one-fourth of the revenues of the country are annually stolen while in process of collection, yet we find they do not attempt a correction of this stupendous abuse, for that would necessitate the ferreting out of the thieves who control the Radical primaries, and carry State elections in defiance of the votes of the people, as has been the case in the State of Pennsylvania on more than one occasion.

It will not do to seek out and hunt down these revenue thieves, for that would break up the party which expects to elect GRANT.

There are a score of other great reforms which are absolutely demanded by the exegencies of the times, but none of them will be ventured upon, for every move in that direction is dangerous to the continuance of the Radical GRANT party in power. Congress will only continue in session for the purpose of laying the ropes for GRANT'S re election, hence so far as the people are concerned it makes no difference when it adjourns, and we are very much of the opinion that MORTON'S adjournment dodge will not deceive half a dozen thinking men.

WE print in another column, the full text of the bill offered by Mr. WHITE, to provide for the calling of the Constitutional Convention. It will be noticed that it provides for the election of thirty-two delegates at large, and publication to be made in two papers in each county. The section in regard to publication ought to be changed to read in papers of each party—otherwise we believe the bill is unobjectionable.

IT seems to be a question whether the House of Representatives did not commit a *felo de se* on Friday last by adjourning over until Wednesday. The Coroner ought to proceed at once and hold an inquest, upon suspicion of self-destruction, the principal question being whether in view of the fact that it was a Radical body, its self des truction is a public calamity.

AT a mass meeting at Germantown, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening. Col. M'CLURE the anti-GRANT candidate for Senator charged the associates of the Radical Mayor STOKELY with conniving at his defeat by the employment of roughs and repeaters to do the dirty work. Mr. MCCLURE boldly proclaims:

> I warn you, fellow-citizens, that the friends of Colonel Gray openly avow their purpose to carry this election by fraud. I do not generalize or speak vaguely. I charge that they have employed, and are now employing, gangs of repeaters, and systematically attempting to debauch election officers, and mean, if they dare, to defy the well known verdict of the people on Tuesday next. I warn Mayor Stokely and the citizens of Philadelphia that the Head Centre of this organized fraud is in the Mayor's office. That he has been almost daily, directly or indirectly, in consultation with notorious repeaters, and is not only cognizant of but is a party to the contemplated frauds. I assume that Mayor Stokley is ignorant of this to day; to-morrow he cannot be ignorant.
>
> I have not made these charges hastily. The chief manipulator of the Diamond-Watt fraud has been brought here, and his services are engaged for the contest. I have, with much labor, watched and shadowed these desperadoes from the beginning of the contest, and their plans have not escaped me. I give them this notice to stay their stained and violent hands, and I give the authorities this notice of the fountains of these frauds. If they are still persisted in and perpetrated, the mark and doom of the felon shall be theirs. Ours is the cause of every honest citizen. Crime has clearly defined its purposes, and its chief criminals are well known. They cannot—they shall not triumph. [Applause and cheers.]

THE Missionary *Record* is published a Charleston, S. C., by Rev. CAIN, colored, who in his last issue discourses to his fellow-citizens as follows:

> To-day the colored man in the country is no better off by any acts of those demagogues who call on them when election time comes on, but never see them after, till election time comes again. We would ask those thousands of colored voters on John's, James, Edisto and Wadmalaw Islands, what have your great friends done for you since they were elected? Where are your day-schools established by them? Where are the homesteads secured to you by any one of them? Are you not, to-day, as dependent on your own labor for a living as ever you were? There is no interest manifested in you but to get your votes, and then you are forgotten by these men. We rejoice that there is a change in the sentiments of the people, and they are beginning to see their own interests and work for themselves. Too long they have been the stepping-stone on which these bad men have climbed into place and power.

THE shabby manner in which Gen. HANCOCK has been treated by the President is thus spoken of by the N. Y. *Evening Post:*

> The military service should be entirely free from all appearance of political or personal influence. When General Halleck died a good opportunity was offered to fill one of the most important military commands with regard simply to military merit, which would have been in accordance with the President's reform in the civil service. General Grant took another view, and again slighted General Hancock. Although in the exercise of an undisputed discretion, the President seems to have offended many people, and suggested a doubt whether *he is not much affected by personal considerations.*

THE declaration of FORNEY to the effect that Col. MCCLURE is for GRANT is thus noticed by the N. Y. *Tribune.*

> *The Philadelphia Press*, accepting Col. McClure as an advocate of Grant's nomination, sees no reason for his opposing the "regular candidate" in the IVth Senatorial District and furthermore sees no reason why the Democrats should support him for Reform, as the Registry measure so obnoxious to them is already up for repeal in the Legislature. All of which is good as far as it goes, but Col. Mc. is not in favor of renomination and proposes other than registry reforms in the Legislature.

ON Tuesday, Captain MCCLELLAND, of the Twenty-fourth District, introduced a bill in the House authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the President of the Washington County, Pennsylvania, Monument Association, four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon balls; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SENATOR THURMAN has accepted the invitation of the literary societies of the University of Virginia, to deliver the annual address before them on the 26th of June next.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*, Radical, does not take any stock in the insane ravings of Senator MORTON on the amnesty question. It says:

> Mr. Morton's objections to amnesty are about as trite and invalid as Dr. Lardner's old objections to steamships would be if they were not used. Their principal force is in the reiteration of the word rebel. He shakes "rebel, rebel, rebel," about as a child does a rattle when he wishes to frighten his playfellows. If you confer political rights on rebels, he says we shall have them back in the Senate; we shall have to pay pensions to rebel soldiers; we shall have to indemnify rebels for property taken by Union soldiers; we shall have to compensate rebels for the loss of their slaves; and, more than all, if we do not allow these stigmas to remain on our statute-books we shall forget in ten years more than any so horrid a crime as rebellion ever existed. Mr. Thurman, with quiet humor, reminded the trembling Senator that the Fourteenth Amendment, backed by nearly the entire population of the North, stood in the way of realization of his immediate fears; and let us remind him further that only vindictive natures, or natures that hope to use the animosities of the civil war for discreditable political purposes, are anxious to perpetuate the bitterness of the strife. When battles have been once fought, when the material and moral anvantages of them have been earned and appropriated, when the causes in which they arose have long since passed away, it is not magnanimous but the reverse of magnanimous, it is mean and little, to endeavor to keep alive the prejudice of the feud.

THE boldest man of the age is the Ohio Congressman who undertook to defend the carpet-bag governments at the South. The impudence that could excuse the lying, stealing, oppression that have been practiced by the scoundrels who have held sway, most of the time, in Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and other Southern States, since the war, must be consummate, and is entitled to the admiration of every rascal in and out of Congress.

## RADICAL INFAMY.

### The Philadelphia Registry Law—A Republican Paper Speaks Out.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin 24.]

The State Senate has passed to a third reading an amendment of the Registry law, by which the Aldermen belonging to the minority party will have authority to select their own election officers, and by which summary power to revise and alter the registry list will be given to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, The original Registry law was passed in accordance with a pleasant theory that the Republican party is wholly virtuous while its antagonist is altogether corrupt. The fact however is, that, each contains a very fair portion of dishonest and unscrupulous men who will always use any advantage that is given them, for their own benefit, without respecting the most sacred rights of their opponents. The Registry law has been used in that fashion, and for this reason, as well as in view of the fact that the requirements of common justice demand that the Democrats should at least have a fair chance for representation in a matter in which they are vitally interested, its amendment is imperatively required. There is no difference of opinion upon this subject among respectable Republicans. The honorable press of the party in this city demanded such an amendment last winter, and they will cordially approve of it if it is made now. Nothing can be lost by fairness and honesty in any case. If we cannot carry this city for the Republican party in every election by an actual majority of the voters, we do not wish to carry it at all. A triumph won by fraud is an outrage upon the people, and its ultimate consequences will be disastrous to the winner. Even a suspicion of injustice must be hurtful to the party that labors under it, and that such a suspicion rightly attaches to the Republican party while it sanctions this unequal law, cannot be doubted.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

HUNTINGDON county has instructed for Jordan for Governor.

JAMES ESPY one of the oldest residents of western Crawford, died at his home in Espyville on the 7th inst., in the 74th year of his age.

VENANGO county is constructing one of the largest and most costly poor houses in Western Pennsylvania. It is thought that $120,000 will not more than cover its cost.

OLIVER G. MORRIS, of Lire Lexington, has been chosen Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee of Montgomery county.

DANIEL BARTMAN, of Zieglersville, Montgomery county, slaughtered a ponderous porker, weighing when dressed 563 pounds.

REV. CYRUS JEFFRIES formerly of Cambria county, has organized a new church seat in Huntingdon county. It is called "The Church of Christ in America," and already numbers ten members.

THERE are twenty eight blast furnaces in Lehigh Valley, which annually manufacture 378,000 tons of pig-iron.

THE farmers in the vicinity of West Grove, Chester county, have organized a farmers' club, and christened it the Experimental Farm Club.

EBENEZER SHAW celebrated his 100th birthday in Shesquesquin, Bedford county, and beamed benignantly upon full four hundred descendants and kinsmen.

A MAN named Charles Ross, residing in Somerset county, recently walked 40 miles in 12 hours, and carried a health baby in his arms all the way. He is 53 years old, and offers to do 100 miles, unencumbered with the youngster, in 12½ hours.

THE Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, a well known minister, died at his home in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, on the 12th instant, in the 79th year of his age. He had been indisposed for some time, but two or three days before his death he had an attack of paralysis, and did not speak afterward.

HEFTY FAMILY.—Jacob R. Henry, a staunch Democrat, who resides beyond our borders, near Everittstown, has six sons, none of whom are less than six feet in height, and average over two hundred pounds weight each. If there is any family in our county that can hold Hunterdon on this we will proudly proclaim it, —*Doylestown Democrat.*

WILLIAM FOX, Esq., a well known citizen of Perkiomen township, this county, died of small pox, during the past week. Squire Fox was an undertaker by trade, and it is supposed he took the disease while attendidg to his duties in that capacity. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and was an honest and useful citizen. Last fall he was the Republican candidate for County Treasurer. He was aged about 65 years.—*Norristown Register.*

### GUESTS OF THE HEART.

Soft falls through the gathering twilight
The rain from the dripping eaves,
And stirs with tremulous rustle
The dead and the dying leaves;
While afar in the midst of the shadows,
I hear the sweet voices of loved ones
Come borne on the wind to the uplands,
That fitfully rises and swells.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again—
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in the strain;
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the firelight of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings
To take all its wanderers home;
Or, afar in the regions of fancy,
Delights on swift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the firelight—
The firelight so bright and so warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted I should not be so lonely;
There still would be guests in my heart.
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile, and the glance, and the tone;
Will haunt me wherever I wander;
And thus I am never alone.

With those who have left far behind them
The joys and sorrows of time—
Who sing the sweet songs of angels
In a purer and holier clime!
Then darkly, o evening of autumn,
Your rain and your shadows may fall;
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart holds a feast with them all.

### "Some Shaking."

Tom is a queer genius, and lets off some tall ones occasionally. He visited us the other day in our sanctum with a

"How'do you do, old fellow?"

"Hello, Tom," said we, "where have you been so long?"

"Why, sir, I've been down on Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, taking Shanghai notes on the chills and fever."

"Ah, indeed," said we, "are they very bad down there?"

"Rather bad," said Tom, dryly. "There is one place where they have been attempting to build a brick house for eight weeks—well, the other day as the hands were putting up the bricks preparatory to finishing it, they were taken with a chill and shook the whole building completely down, and kept on shaking till the bricks were dust of the finest quality. Just at that juncture, the chills came on with renewed force, and they commenced shaking with such gusto, that they were entirely obscured for hours, and the people of the neighborhood thought the sun was in an eclipse."

"Gas!" said we.

"Not at all," said Tom.

"Why, I was sixteen miles further down the river the other day, and saw four men carrying a big pine log from on board a schooner to the shore. The chills come on, and they shook the log which was thirty feet long, all up in pieces of the proper length for firewood, and then taking a reshake of it, split and piled it up, at the same time shaking all the knots out of it.

"Can't believe anything like that, Tom."

"It's a fact," said Tom, and he resumed—"there's a farmer down there who, in an apple picking season, hauls his niggers out to the orchard, and sets one up against each tree. In a short time the chill comes on, and every apple in the orchard is shaken off the trees to the ground.

"Incredible," said we, holding our sides with our hands.

"Fact," said Tom, "they keep a man along side of each negro to take him away as soon as the fruit is off, for fear that he will shake the tree down."

Tom continued: "Mr. ——, a friend of mine, and a house carpenter, was engaged a few days ago in covering the roof of a house with shingles. Just as he was finishing the chill came on and he shook every shingle off the roof. Some of them are supposed to be flying about yet!"

"Another gentleman, near the same place, was taken with a chill the other day at dinner, and shook his knife and fork down his throat, beside breaking all the crockeryware on the table. His little son, who was sitting at the table at the same time, was taken with a chill and shook all the buttons off his inexpressibles, and then shook himself clear of them."

We then prevailed upon Tom to desist, who did so with the understanding that he was to give us the balance at some other time.

Persons who think of emigrating to Anne Arundel county will please take notice.—St. Louis Republican.

### The Arlington Estate.

We gave yesterday the petition to Congress of Mrs. Lee, widow of General Robert E. Lee, asking that an appropriation be made to purchase the Arlington estate from her, whereupon she will give the government a clear title. This estate was the property of Mrs. Lee, not of her husband, having been bequeathed to her by her father, George W. P. Curtis, in 1857, and occupied by herself and family until the commencement of the late civil war. It was sold for non-payment of a direct tax of $92.07, and, by order of President Lincoln, bid in by the United States government for $26,800 *no portion of which sum has ever been paid to the owner of the property.* The petitioner, after reciting those facts, argues that they were insufficient to pass a valid title to the United States, for legal and Constitutional reasons which are given, and it is also asserted that the amount of the tax was duly tendered to the tax commissioner before the sale.

It is difficult, therefore, to see how the petition can be refused, unless law and justice are to be alike disregarded because the petitioner is the widow of General Lee. Even if Arlington had belonged to General Lee, instead of being his wife's inheritance, Congress ought to be ashamed to perpetuate now an act of spoliation incident to and perhaps excusable by the necessities of war which has no semblance of constitutional warrant in time of peace, to say nothing of good morals and equity. But it is the Custis estate, descended to a lady of that family, in which General Lee had no further interest than by marriage. We cannot but assume such sense of justice in Congress, and sensibility to appreciate the attachment of a child to the home of her father, as will lead to the giving of some some sort of equivalent to Mrs. Lee for her property. Congress can now afford to be magnanimous, and can acquire a reputation for that quality by being just. The holding of property by a mere tax title, giving the owner no opportunity to redeem it, is not considered proper among individuals, and it is not generally allowed. How much more improper, then, is it in a great government to do such a thing. Had the property been General Lee's in his own right, and confiscated on account of participation in rebellion, it would have reverted to his heirs at his death. Let the widow then have her own or its equivalent.—Balt. Sun.

### Oxen Waltz.

Mozart was sitting one morning in his bed when his wife entered to inform him that the butcher was down stairs with his bill. Mozart, who had been for some time composing one of his greatest pieces, (the immortal Clemenza di Tito) was arranging in his fantasia its most beautiful airs. He neither saw nor heard his wife. She, a lovely, kind soul, of practical views, who had shortly before married the young artist, stood waiting a while. Finally seizing him by the elbow, she began to repeat the butcher's account. All was in vain. The butcher ascended the stairs. Mozart indistinctly conscious that something had passed, had continued forming the effusions of his fantasia on paper, when the heavy footsteps resounding in the hall. His walking cane was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet he held his cane against the door, succeeded but for a moment. But the delightful fantasia meanwhile had been poured on the paper It was saved. The cane dropped from his hand and he fell back exhausted. The door opened and his wife and the butcher entered. All unconscious of anything, he lay on the bed, his forehead bathed in cold sweat. The wife, terror-stricken at the sight, rushed to her beloved husband; she bathed his forehead and embraced him. Mozart at last opened his eyes. "Never mind," said the butcher, under whose blood-stained coat beat a feeling heart, "you make me a fine waltz for my marriage ball, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come," "It is a bargain!" cried the lively and gifted Mozart. "Meat for a year, did I say," exclaimed the enraptured tradesman: "No! one hundred ducats you shall have for such a waltz, but I want it with trumpets and horns and fiddles—and soon, too." In one hour the unrivalled "Oxen Waltz" was written.

### Fact vs. Fiction.

A good story is spoiled by recent developments in St. Louis. It will be remembered that a story went through the newspapers last summer that Nilsson lost several valuable diamonds from a car window while travelling from Memphis to St. Louis, and that a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for their recovery, and that in August last Patrick Flynn's calf unearthed them in front of Flynn's cabin, near Desoto, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Nilsson was notified that her diamonds were found, and it was said that she sent the finder five hundred dollars, in accordance with the reward offered, and the diamonds were reported to have been forwarded to the owner.

It now turns out not only that the diamonds were less valuable than reported, but that no reward was paid, and their delivery was not made at that time.

During Miss Nilsson's recent visit to St. Louis, Flynn came to the city and called at the Southern Hotel to see her, and while telling his story in the hotel office, he was arrested, taken to the police station, and as he alleges, required to give up the diamonds. Flynn, feeling that he had been forced to yield possession of the jewels in an unjust manner, and that his chances for procuring the reward were slight, put the case in the hands of a lawyer, who had an interview with Mr. Jarrett, Nilsson's agent, and the matter was settled by paying Flynn one hundred dollars. The diamonds were stated to be worth four thousand dollars, but now their value is estimated at only about four hundred dollars.—Buffalo Express.

### An Inharmonious Family.

There is a family living in the northern part of the township of Ross, in Kalamozoo county, Mich., whose depravity and disregard of human feelings seem to mark them as exceptional specimens of the human race. They fight from one year's end to the other, and space only reigns when exhaustion from their contests ensues. Last week, at a terrible quarrel and subsequent fight, a little child, some two years old, clinging to her mother's dress, by the sudden movement of the woman while chasing her "old man," was thrown into a kettle of scalding water which was set down upon the floor. Notwithstanding its cries the mother did not stop for a moment or more, until she had driven her husband out of doors and bolted the door, when she came to the rescue of the child, but it was freightfully burned, so much so that it died soon after. Not long before, at one of their fights, one of a pair of twins, a boy, had his leg broken by becoming involved in the melee; and after the funeral of his last child the older one was taken charge of by some neighbors, and it was found that the bone had commenced healing of its own accord, leaving a great bunch on the thigh and the leg deformed. The child had lain in bed ever since the injury without medical assistance. An investigation is to be had, and the family will be proceeded against.—Detroit Tribune.

### A Scene in the S. C. Legislature.

A South Carolina gentleman present last Tuesday at the reception of Gov. Scott's special message by the legislature of that State describes it as a scene not often witnessed.

Gov. Scott spoke of Bowen, the bigamist by name, as a convict. Bowen moved that the galleries be cleared of ladies for he had that to say which they should not hear. This was a declaration of ejectment, to which the ladies submitted, and took speedy leave of the galleries, Bowen then detailed Gov. Scott's intimacy with three courtseans in Columbia, Washington, and New York. One of the frail cyprians had received from the Governor a bracelet worth $700. The negro members all thought this a full answer to the charge that Bowen had married three wives.

### Ladies Beware.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has just made a decision which, although quite fair, will prove very alarming to fair flirts. It has declared that the mutuality of an engagement may be proved against a young lady "by showing that she demeaned herself as if she concurred in or approved of the young man's promises or offer. It is not necessary that there should be an express promise on either side." This has been long the case so far as the "brute man" is concerned, but now pining and jilted bachelors may get solace from a fat verdict against the false one.

### A Watery Subject.

In view of the milk crisis in Boston, the Traveller sings the following:

MILKMAN'S NURSERY RHYME.

Sing a song of nine cents,
A can full of milk;
Hands in our pockets,
Feeling fine as silk.
When the can is opened,
See the water run;
Customers don't like it,
But we think it's fun.

### EVER.

BY GIPSY WILDE.

Ever and ever the world goes round,
Bearing its burdens and crosses;
Ever and ever the years roll on,
With their tide of sorrows and losses.
Ever and ever the book
Bears upon its pages
The weary, weary lay of the heart,
Sung through all the ages.

Ever and ever with outstretched hands
We grasp for a golden morrow;
Ever and ever the billows of time
Are freighted with bitter sorrow.
Ever and ever the lips smile on,
That the world may walk in blindness;
Little they know of the heart's wild woe,
When the face looks but with kindness.

Ever and ever the shadows fall
Over the golden mosses;
Ever a gleam from Paradise,
Lightens our cares and crosses.
Ever and ever the morning dawns
On hopes that are breathed in gladness;
Ever and ever the night brings in
Its the of bitter sadness.

Ever and ever the eye of God
Looketh upon us with pity;
And ever the light is shown to us,
That gleams from the Golden City.

### The End of the Wharton Case.

The N. Y. Tribune says:

The evidence against Mrs. Wharton has been wholly circumstantial. Rufus Choate summing up in the celebrated case of Albert J. Tirroll, accused of the murder of his mistress, merely told the jury stories of innocent men convicted of murder on circumstsntial evidence, until he shook their faith in all evidence, and made them tremble at the thought of the network of damning circumstances which might suddenly surround the most guiltless man. Then he asked a juryman, quietly, "Who saw Albert J. Tirrell kill 'Maria Bickford?'" This question was repeated several times, as if expecting an answer from somebody. With prodigious emphasis, he answered at last himself, "Nobody," and sat down, his case being gained for his client. This inquiry, with a change only in the personages, has been constantly repeated in the course of the Wharton trial. Nobody saw Mrs. Wharton administer poison to Gen. Ketchum, and when the learned experts came into court to apply the "unerring rules" of science to the case, lay minds were at once confused and baffled. There was an irreconcilable disagreement among the doctors, and even the strong circumstantial evidence was clouded with impenetrable doubt. Great stress was laid upon the testimony of Prof. Aiken and the professional group which he seemed to represent. But as was shown in a letter from one of the most distinguished chemists in the country (printed in the Tribune, December 30th,) the moral force of Prof. Aiken's evidence was seriously and justly impaired by the facts brought out on cross-examination; by want of care in keeping his records, and trusting his memory with matters of grave importance, and by a discrepancy between his testimony on the final trial and that given before the Criminal Court of Baltimore. The defense availed themselves of these week points in the prosecution and shook the fabric of chemical evidence to the ground. This gone, there was absolutely nothing left of the case against the accused. The verdict of the jury was anticipated by the public.

Whatever may be the private, unuttered opinions of people as to the guilt or innocence of one accused of murder; it is more than ever clear that it is difficult to convict upon circumstantial evidence. And it must be confessed that, justly or unjustly, most people will consider that Science has not cut a dignified figure in the trial which has just been finished. Those who followed the case may not have had all their suspicions allayed, but they will not have them strengthened by the evidence of chemical experts. The verdict of the jury is just and right under the circumstances; but the popular belief that a great deal of medical science is purely empirical will be fortified by the details and result of the trial.

### John Adams' Jealousy of Washington.

[From the Philadelphia Legal Gazette.]

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, among its late most valuable acquisitions, has become the owner of a series of original letters of both the Adamses, John and John Quincy. They will, we presume in due time be published. Of one of them we have taken a copy. It is a letter to a particular friend, who had written to old Mr. Adams in July, 1806, paying him very high compliments, and, as we infer from an indorsement on one of the letters, referring to a letter from General Washington to Adams, dated in the critical season of 1798, in which Washington writes thus:

MOUNT VERNON, July 13, 1808.

Believe me, sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration—they ought to inspire universal confidence.

Old John Adams breaks forth as follows in reply to his friend who has thus alluded to Washington:

QUINCY, Aug 23, 1806.

DEAR SIR: In your letter of the 7th of July, you flatter me with very high eulogies, and complete the climax of them with the opinion of Washington. For the future I pray you to spare yourself the trouble of quoting that great authority in my favor. Although no man has a more settled opinion of his integrity and virtues than myself, I nevertheless desire that my life actions and administration may be condemned to everlasting oblivion and I will add infamy, if they cannot be defended by their own intrinsic merit, and without the aid of Mr. Washington's judgment. The Federalists, as they are called by themselves and by their enemies, have done themselves and their country incalculable injury by making Washington their military, political, religious, and even, moral pope, and ascribing everything to him. Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Jay, and several others have been much more essential characters to America than Washington. Another character almost forgotten, of more importance than any of them all, was James Otis. It is to stand against eternal justice to give to one, as these people do, the merits of so many. It is an effectual extinguisher of all patriotism and public virtue, and throwing the nation wholly into the hands of intrigue. You lament the growth of corruption, very justly, but there is none more poisonous than the eternal puffing and trumpeting of Washington and Franklin, and the incessant abuse of the real Fathers of their country.

### Three Babies.

Mrs. Isaac Jenkinson, of Page, Va., on Tuesday last, had three live girl babies, one weighing only four pounds, the other two weighing six pounds each, and stranger still, one of them has six toes on each foot. All three, together with the mother, are doing as well as could be expected. The father who had served a term in the penitentiary, and who, within the last three weeks, tried to smother his wife by bending her up in a feather bed, has left for parts unknown.

### Sir Walter Scott at Work.

A few years ago I strolled along the seashore at St. Andrews with Robert Chambers, and heard him speak of the days when he sat beside Walter Scott' in this very room. I seemed to look into the great man's eyes and hear his happy voice, as I looked into the eyes and heard the voice of one who learned from Scott what untiring industry joined to talent could accomplish. And it was with peculiar interest that I read in Chamber's Journal two years ago these words. "I know no brighter picture in the history of genius than this of Sir Walter Scott sitting down to his morning task dressed in the green velvet shooting jacket of a Scotch laird, with his books and papers around him on the desk and on the floor, his favorite hound eyeing him from the rug, a couple of spaniels gamboling with his children in the garden, and the songs of birds pouring in through his half-open window. Scott knew nothing of those feelings of irritation that make composition a torment to so many men. His study was always open to his children no less than to his greyhound. He never considered their tattle as any disturbance; they went and came as pleased their fancy. He was always ready to answer their questions; and when they, unconscious how he was engaged, entreated him to lay down his pen and tell them a story, he would take them on his knee, repeat a ballad or a legend, kiss them, and set them down again to their marbles or nine-pins, and resume his labor as if refreshed by the interruption.

Even when we remember that he had, by advice of his physician, ceased from

"Lengthening the day
By stealing few hours from the night,"

And learned that it is better to burn daylight from 5 to 9 in the morning than lamplight from 11 to 3 at night, after Byron's fashion, it must remain a marvel how he could manage to accomplish so much in a house perpetually full of visitors, and a neighborhood where his every step was waylaid by lion-hunters. Anne Scott states that there were on one occasion thirteen ladies' maids in the house; and Lockhart mentions sixteen uninvited parties coming in one day. Cadell, one of Constable's partners, expressed to Scott his wonder that he could write at all. "I know," he said, "that you contrive to get a few hours in your own room, and that may do for the mere pen work; but when is it that you think?" "Oh," said Scott, "I lie simmering over things an hour or so before I get up; and there's the time I am dressing to overhaul my half-sleeping, half-waking *projet de chapitre*; and when I get the paper before me it commonly runs off pretty easily. Besides I often take a doze in the plantations; and while Tom marks out a dyke or a drain as I have directed, one's fancy may be running its ain rigs in some other world."—Harper's Magazine.

### Diamonds.

The report by cable, that two diamonds have been found in South Africa weighing one thousand carats each, evidently passed through the hands of some descendant of Baron Munchausen between the Cape of Good Hope and this city. The "Koh-i-noor," even when it first became the property of the British crown, weighed only 186 carats. The "Regent," which glittered in Napoleon Bonaparte's sword of state, weighed before cutting 410 carats. The "Star of the South" weighed in its rough state 254 carats. A diamond in Borneo, belonging to the Sultan of Matan, weighs 367 carats. The weight of the "Orloff" diamond, purchased by Catharine of Russia, is 195 carats. The "Austrian" gem weighs only 139 carats. When we compare the weight of the two stones reported by cable with the weight of these most celebrated gems of the world, the apparent extravagance of the story is increased. It is possible, of course, that the account is true, and that a pair of gems have been found, which will eclipse in size all their illustrious predecessors. The old rule of estimating the value of a perfect diamond "in the rough" is to multiply the square of its weight in carats by two, the result being its value in pounds sterling. This rule has varied at different times, and the value of diamonds has always been arbitary and uncertain. The old rule, however, is the one now adopted in South Africa. The square of 1,000 is 1,000,000. Each of the diamonds reported would therefore be worth £2,000,000, or about $10,000,000.

Although, as a principal, the value of gems increases more rapidly than their weight, in the case of exceptionally large stones the rule has never been followed, for there is no regular market for them, and the owners are obliged to content themselves with what they can get from very wealthy persons or from governments. The "Regent" was sold in 1743, after cutting, when it weighed 136 carats, for $675,000. The Empress Catharine paid a Greek merchant for the "Orlioff" $450,000, besides an annuity of $20,000 and a title of nobility. The Austrian diamond, which is not of pure water, being of a beautiful lemon-color, is valued at $500,000. The King of Portugal has an immense so-called diamond, which, if real would be worth, under the rule, $28,000,000, and it must have been nearly twice as heavy before cutting as that now reported. The doubt of its genuineness is so serious, however, that it hardly ranks among the celebrities of its kind. The heaviest diamond ever found in the United States weighed less than twenty-four carats.—N. Y. Post.

### Bergh's Benevolence for Buffaloes.

Mr. Bergh has received the following letter from Colonel W. B. Hazen, of Fort Hays:

HEADQ'RS FT. HAYS, KAN., January 20, 1872.

*H. Bergh, Esq.*

DEAR SIR: Hoping to interest you, and through you the people of the country and Congress, would respectfully state that the extraordinary introduction of railroads into and across the wilds of our country has made the vast herds of wild buffalo of the plains accessible to all classes of people, and each year vast numbers are slaughterer for so-called sport, and a greater number by hunters for their hides, which net about $1. I have seen numbers of men this winter who have the past season killed one thousand each for the paltry sum of $1 apiece, the carcasses being left to rot on the plains! The buffalo is a noble and harmless animal, timid and as easily taken as a cow, and very valuable as food for man. It lives upon a short grass, which grows luxuriantly upon the high, arid plains of this middle region, that is, from dryness, unfit for agriculture. The theory that the buffao should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a falicy, as these people are becoming harmless under a rule of justice. In view of these facts, I would most earnestly request that you use such proper influences as may be at your disposal to bring this subject before Congress with the intention of having such steps taken as will prevent this wicked and wanton waste, both of the lives of God's creatures and the valuable food they furnish. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel Sixth Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

### THE POOR.

Sweet Angel of Mercy descend
From thy sphere of celestial abode,
The poor they are wanting a friend,
Descend on thy heavenly road;
Bring with you the best gift to man,
A heart rich with charity's grace,
That will do whatever it can
In aiding in the whole human race.

The wind through the narrow streets,
In cellars its whistle is heard,
Up tenement stairs it fiercely leaps,
Its music is sad and is feared;
The child in its fathers awakes,
The mother stands grim with affright,
The father with chillinoss shakes,
As faded the last lustre of light.

The night with its aspect of gloom
Appears at the window or door,
And soon he invades the cold room
And mocks at the ills of the poor:
They shiver and shake in distress,
And wrap themselves up in the rags,
Not having a shoe or a dress,
As beggars can't walk on the flags.

The miser he sleeps in his chair,
The merchant is counting his gains,
Rich ladies have gone to the fair,
The poor they are aching with pains.
In the halls of the great are arrayed
Stout servants in tinsel and gold,
The dinne, in silver is laid—
But not for the poor and the old.

The snow flakes are gathering fast,
On cottage, on steeple, and mast;
In furs the gay sleighers drive past,
Unheeding the poor and the blast,
The children are calling for bread,
The parents are dying or weak,
Oh, charity, where is thy tread,
The form, all so gentle and meek?

If Christians there be in this land,
Advance to the rescue, not halt,
Extend to the poor a kind hand,
For poverty's not their own fault:
Give of your full store a small part,
To the orphan, the father, and wife;
Oh! give, and ennoble your heart,
Their prayers will attend you through life.

### Curious Custom—Burning the White Dog.

In accordance with the custom which has prevailed among the Onondaga Indians from a period so remote that it is lost in a dim myth, the tribe recently celebrated the solemn sacrifice of the burning of the White Dog. This ceremony always takes place during the old moon nearest to the month of February. It seems to have had an astronomical as well as a religious meaning, and one who witnesses the ceremonies almost fancies that he detects a trace of the Egyptian worship of Anubis. The principal actor was Captain George, who was the only person present arrayed in full Indian costume.

The dog, who was supposed to have the sins of the whole nation cast upon him, was perfectly white, and was strangled to death in order to prevent the effusion of blood, which would rendered the sacrifice not acceptable to Ha-wah-ne-a, who is the creator of the world, the holder of the heavens, the maker of men and animals, and the controller of destiny. The day preceding this sacrifice is spent in preparation for the great event in the history of the nation, and on the great day the whole nation is expected to meet at the council house.

Early in the morning large fires were built, guns discharged, and various devices employed for making a disturbance with as much success as is achieved by the pale faces on the Fourth of July. About noon the white dog was strangled and became the subject of a long address from Captain George, which being in Onondaga was of course, not as well appreciated by the whites who were present as it might have been. After the whole tribe had marched around the lifeless dog three times, the priest of the occasion faced the East and very solemnly devoted the body of the dog to the flames.

While the dog was burning, a solemn chant was kept up by Captain George, who appeared to be the person most impressed by the ceremony. Throughout his manner was sedate and solemn, and with him it was evidently a service of profound religious significance.

### Behind the Scenes.

A sale is announced as about to be made in Paris of the puppets or marionettes which the late M. Ponson du Terrail, the well-known romance writer, made use of when composing the voluminous feuilletons for which he was so justly celebrated. These puppets represent the various characters of the author's different novels, are small dolls about one foot high; their faces were carved expressly for M. du Terrail's use, by M. Dollegus, a Swiss artist. These marionettes are divided into groups, each group bearing the name of the story in which the personages played a part. For his great—in length, at least—work of "Rocambole," the author had no fewer than two hundred and eighty-two puppets. It should perhaps be mentioned that this last work fills nearly a score of closely printed volumes. M. Ponson du Terrail at one time contributed simultaneously to five distinct journals in Paris; and it is not to be wondered at that he was driven to the use of mechanical contrivances in order to avoid confusing his plots. It is said that M. Paul Faval and M. Victorien Sardou employ the same plan.—Exchange.

### Curious Epitaphs.

A recent collection of English epitaphs contains the following, from a Brighton churchyard, of an ancient woman's righter. "In memory of Phœbe Hersel, who was born in Stepheny, in the year 1613. She served for many years as a private soldier in the Fifth Regiment of foot in different parts of Europe, and in the year 1745 fought, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Fontenoy, when she received a bayonet wound in the arm. Her long life, which commenced at the time of Queen Anne, extended to the reign of George IV., by whose munificence she received comfort and support in her latter years. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December 12, 1821, aged one hundred and two years."

### A Hint.

If a youth is wooingly disposed toward any damsel, as he values his happiness, let him call on that lady when she least expects him, and take note of the appearance of all that is under her control. Observe if the shoes fit neatly, and the hair well dressed. And we would forgive a man for breaking off an engagement if he discovered a greasy novel hid away under the cushion of a sofa, or a hole in the garniture of the prettiest foot in the world. Slovenliness in a woman will ever be avoided by a well regulated mind. A woman cannot always be what is called "dressed," but she may be always neat. And as certainly as a virtuous woman is a crown of glory to her husband, so surely is a slovenly one a crown of thorns.

### A Lawyer's Epitaph.

The Springfield Republican says:

In the north part of Middlesex county Mass., is a monument bearing the following plain, blunt epitaph, strikingly suggestive of one which may some time have to be carved in Essex:

Here lie the bones of B. F. Butterfield,
A Lawyer, rude and bold,
He by his trade subsisted.
Reader think! How many lies the rascal must have told!

## VARIETIES.

GEN. MCCLELLAN has sailed from New York for a short tour in the West Indies.

OLD maids should always go to the theatre before the rise of the curtain, because then there is a chance of an overture.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY states that twenty thousand Mussulmans were converted by the Catholic Church last year.

"JANUARY AND MAY" are to be united in marriage in February, at Greenwich, Conn. He is 85 and she 16.

MASSACHUSETTS tobacco chewers don't appear to enjoy many privileges. A Taunton man was fined $6 for spitting on a church carpet.

GEN. LANE, of Oregon, who ran for the Vice Presidency in 1860, on the Breckinridge ticket, is now seventy years old, but is well preserved physically and mentally.

THEY have curious names for saloons in Memphis. Among the most conspicious are "Gray Mule," "Bay horse," "Bullet," "Fixed Bayonets," "X-10-U-S," "Hole-in-the-Wall," and "Peep o'Day."

THE latest satire upon the woman's suffrage movement is furnished by a venerable turkey gobbler of Christiansburg, Virginia, who has built himself a nest and is now gravely sitting upon four apples.

A CORRESPONDENT takes a pious view of the general prevalence of small-pox. He thinks the great sin of the world was vanity, and the visitation of the dread disease was sent to counteract the growing devotion to the household god, the mirror.

AN old bachelor who sent a lock of his hair and his name (as Miss Bettie Brown) to a Boston clairvoyant, received the following: "You will marry a railroad conductor in less than a year, have five children, and die of the sixth."

AN Ohio editor, who was crowded in the Nilsson jam at Cincinnati, truthfully writes: "I thought my wife had the sharpest knees in Ohio, but she ain't a circumstance to these Cincinnati girls! One of them pushed her knee against my legs, and it feels as if I'd been vaccinated.

THE snow barricade of the Union Pacific railroad for the last month has revived public interest in the construction of a southerland railroad on either the 32d or 35th parallel of latitude. The San Francisco journals are clamorous for a road south of that line.

A CHAMBERMAID in Bangor, while shaking a rug out of a second-story window, lost her ballance, turned a complete somersault, and came down to the ground with a rush. Astonishing to all who witnessed the fall, she jumped up, ran into the house, and resumed her work as if nothing had happened.

THE night editor of a Detroit paper undertook to grapple with a dispatch from St. Louis, the other night, relating to the proceedings of the independent order of B'nai B'rith. He is evidently not much of a Hebrew scholar, for, after wrestling with the thing for some time, he headed it: "The B. N. I. Brethren in Full Blast!" and rushed on.

THE other evening a gentleman accidentally gave a bootblack a five-dollar piece, mistaking it in the dusk for a cent. The boy discovered the error at once, and what did the noble little fellow do? Quietly put it in his pocket and say nothing? No; spurred by a better impulse he called all his comrades and generously spent every penny of it in peanuts and lemon beer.—[Norw. Bulletin.

THE history of the word "gerrymander" dates from the Ohio Legislature of 1840, where Mr. Gerry Mander, a member introduced a bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. One of his Districts comprised a string of counties reaching entirely across the State, and another resembled in form a horse-shoe rampant. The word "gerrymander" sprung into existence at once.

A WHOLE seminary full of Kalamazoo girls are traveling in the Old World, and recently one of them wrote an account of their ascent of the pyramids with the emperor of Brazil, and remarked that the young ladies were assisted by rude natives. The letter was published in a Michigan paper, and was metamorphosed thus: "We were assisted in our ascent by *nude* natives."

A DETROIT thief went to the door of a house, rang the bell and asked the servant to call her mistress, as he had particular business with her. The lady came, when the stranger informed her that Mr. ——, naming the name on the door-plate, had sent him to the house to get twenty dollars which was due him. But for one thing he might have got the money. The lady's husband had been dead seven years.

AN interesting breach-of-promise suit is in progress before the federal court at Knoxville, Tenn. An Iowa woman, Mrs. C. M. Putnam, swears that she held a government clerkship in Washington some time since, and that one W. B. Davis induced her to resign her position to become his wife. When the wedding preparations had all been made, the wedding dress purchased, &c., he "lit out," leaving her very much in the lurch, without a situation or means of subsistence.

THERE is quiet in store for the ladies. The constant change in the color of hair required by fashion is very severe upon the false heads, and renders a new one necessary every few months. The hair merchants have exhausted the supply of the French grisettes and peasant girls have ravaged the golden-haired serfs of Russia and the Norseland, and have now gone to still colder regions, as the following from the leading journal of Iceland shows: "Two Russian merchants have arrived in this country, who are desirous of buying women's hair. They pay well."

A FEW days since a gentleman residing in Sharon walked from that place to Canton, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, to take the express train for Boston. On reaching the bridge he discovered what seemed to him a split nearly across one of the main beams. On his arrival at Boston he called on Superintendent A. A. Folsom and told him how the bridge looked. The popular Superintendent thanked him, and telegraphed to Sharon for the next train to be stopped, and for a gang of workmen to examine it before any train passed over. Subsequently, says the Providence Star, the gentleman received a yearly pass over the road for his thoughtfulness.

A HORRIBLE story is told in a letter from the district of Plotsk, Russia, giving the particulars of a murder committed last November. A landed proprietor of the district, while returning to his home with 5,000 roubles which he had borrowed of a neighbor in his possession, was undertaken in a forest by a masked man, who demanded his life or his money. The money was given up, and the man returned to his creditor's house to relate the misadventure, and was induced to spend the night there. On the next morning the host entered his son's room, and to his consternation saw, half hidden beneath the pillow of the sleeper, a loaded revolver and the stolen package of 5,000 roubles. In a transport of fury and shame the unfortunate father seized the revolver and killed his son.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
165 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. 3, 1872


## STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Executive Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872, at half-past seven, p. m., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the Democratic State Convention.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
January 26, 1872. Chairman.

POOR WILLARD WARNER! He who was lately a carpet-bag Senator from Alabama. The President nominated him for Collector of the Port of Mobile, under the impression that MILLER, the present incumbent had been as good as his word and resigned, but when the Senate came to the confirmation, no resignation could be found, and the Attorney-General decided that MILLER was re-instated. WARNER now proposes to return to his family in Ohio.

IT is gratifying to know that Senator Stewart, who is a Republican member of the New York Custom House Committee of investigation, is of opinion that things there are so bad that they must be reformed.—*Commercial.*

The rottenness of the Administration in the New York Custom House must indeed be enormous when Sanator STEWART, himself a prince among the peculators comes to the conclusion that "things there are so bad that they must be reformed." If we remember rightly, Senator STEWART not long ago denounced it as an "insult to the President" to insist upon the necessity of any investigation at all. It is indeed "gratifying to know" that he has learned something since then.

A WASHINGTON special say that the Secretary of War has sent a statement to General COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, showing that there are 384 military prisoners in public prisons or prisons attached to posts, and that the cost to the Government to maintain them is at the rate of $75,000 annually. Investigations have shown that many of these prisoners are under the absolute control of the petty officers, and are often treated with cruelty. It would be interesting to know how many of these prisoners are held in military durance, and "under the absolute control of petty officers," for political offenses. Could not General COBURN enlighten the public on this matter in his forthcoming speech on his military prison bill?

## PLAYED OUT.

At a meeting of one of the reform clubs of New York the following notice was read, and thirty thousand copies ordered to be posted at the corners of the city:

PLAYED OUT!—Elections are played out when one "repeater" is worth five votes; one "stuffer" is worth five "repeaters" and one "counter" counts more than them all.

Legislation is played out when it becomes a vote market— its "laws" a matter of bargain and sale.

And the patience of the people will be shortly played out.

## SCHENCK ON THE SILVER MINE.

Our Minister to England has been forced to retire from his late speculation in the Emma Mine so far as directorship is concerned, He writes the following apologetic note which appears in the London *Times*:

LONDON, December 6, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I hereby resign my place as a director of the Emma Mining Company, and request you to communicate this notice of the fact to the board at their next meeting. In thus withdrawing from the trust reposed in me, I desire to express to my associates in the management of the company my sincere and high appreciation of each and every one of them as gentlemen of distinguished position and character, with whom it has been to me a pleasure to be connected. My resignation is upon grounds purely personal to myself. In consenting to become a director, I know that I but exercised a private and individual right, in no way incompatible with public or official duty; but I prefer to take away from some who have critised me even a pretext for their comments or attacks. I beg, therefore, to record my assurance to you and the other members of the board that I continue to have the fullest confidence in the value and profitableness of the property they have in charge, in which I still hold all the shares I have been able to take.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

G. Anderson, Esq., M. P. Chairman, &c.

## THE ADDRESS.

We publish to-day the address prepared in this city, on the 8th of January to the Democracy of the State. We reiterate what we have already said, that it is a document of marked ability, and contains nothing to which any Democrat, or other patriotic lover of his country can object.

But now, as formerly, while endorsing the matter, we object to the manner of the address. There existed no political necessity for its fulmination in its present form by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The State organization of the Democratic party could have performed this duty. If necessary at all it should have come from the representative organization of the party, and as the voice of the entire Democracy of the State.

Aside from this nothing can be offered in objection to the sentiments contained in the address, and we hesitate not to say that a large majority will concur with us, when we say that were they put at once into practical operation, the miasma of political evils which now overhangs the country would be speedily dissipated.

## A YOUNG MECHANIC'S HOME.

Since the practical abolition of the apprenticeship system, the vital industries of the country have suffered severely. Formerly when young men were apprenticed to a trade, they become practically members of their employer's or master's families. The result was that in the large majority of cases they grew up to be sober and industrious young men, with proper training, fitted for any station in life.

Under this system, parents could safely entrust their children to the care of mechanics and artisans, with a certainty that they would receive the same care and mental and moral training that they would receive at home. But at the present day, especially in the large cities, it has become almost an impossibility for poor boys to "learn a trade." There are no indentures, no particular term of service required, and no bond of sympathy existing between employer and employed.

Young men desiring to learn a trade, must be well supplied with money, or their chances are slim indeed, and they are compelled to take a long list of uncertain chances, including the promiscuous company of large boarding houses, where, left without any of the restraints which should surround youths just growing into young men, they are too frequently led astray.

Is there no remedy for this apparent evil? No plan whereby it shall be made possible for boys from the country to come to the cities and learn trades under competent masters, and still enjoy the comforts and be put under the moral restraints of home, at a price by which they can make their own labor sustain them? We think that there is a remedy; viz: the founding of "A Young Mechanics's Home" or a number of them, according to the necessities of the case, in all the larger cities.

We know of several gentlemen in this city who have expressed a willingness to undertake the establishment of such an institution upon a basis something like this: The price of board, including washing, mending, etc., to be placed at the lowest possible figure, say at two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents per week. Into this Home might be admitted all boys and youths who were engaged in learning any of the trades or arts. Upon entering they would become regular inmates of the family, depositing with the matron, superintendent or other person in charge, their weekly earnings, the overplus of which after paying for their board is to be kept for them until they leave the institution. The Superintendent to exercise his discretion as to the amount of spending money the boys under his charge should have.

One prominent regulation should be that the boys shall be at home of an evening, or only absent on the special permission of the person in charge, who in granting such permissions shall be governed by the same motives that would prompt a good and discreet parent to permit his children to be away from home at night. The evenings might be passed in giving school instructions to the boys, lectures on social science, or whatever else would most conduce to their mental and moral training.

One great advantage in this over purely *charitable* institution would be, that each boy would feel that he was supporting himself and not eating the bread of charity, thus giving him a feeling of manhood in the very outset of life. Of course, it would not be a proper idea to support boys who were not earning anything, although for a limited period they might be kept free of charge, while endeavoring to get work.

By putting the board &c., at a figure barely sufficient to cover the costs of materials, every boy would be able to earn enough money to board and decently clothe himself and save something while learning a trade. The fact that this is now practically impossible, prevents thousands of boys from laying the foundation of future usefulness and good citizenship. There are numberless boys in the country and small villages, who are to poor to learn a trade, and whose parents being unable to furnish them with means, or unwilling to trust them in cities where there no restraints upon them, are forced to deprive the country of the usefulness that is permitted to remain latent or degenerate into something worse than ordinary worthlessness.

But were these parents sure of their being placed under the care and parental restraints of such an institutions we have spoken of, they would be only too glad to have their children enter at once upon the acquisition of some useful trade or art.

We shall not in this article enter minutely into details as to the organization and proper management of "A Young Mechanic's Home," being rather content with a general suggestion of its necessity and the advantages likely to arise from its establishment. We trust that some of our philanthropic citizens and social economists will take the matter into consideration and favor us with their views upon the project.

## SCOTT AND CASS.

The Alliance (O.) *Telegraph* edited by STUART G. M'GEE, Esq., in its issue of the 23d inst., hoists the name of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT for President, and says:

In hoisting the name of Thomas A. Scott as a candidate for President of the United States, we do not wish to be understood as desiring to prejudice the claims of any of the good and reliable Democrats that might be named in that connection; but do so from the conviction that he is the man for the times, and that upon him the Democracy of the Union could poll a powerful vote and that there is more likelihood of placing him in the Chief Executive chair than any man that could be named by the Democracy at the present time.

The Fayette *Monitor* declares for Gen. G. W. CASS for Governor. It says:

It is about as well settled now, as any question of the kind can be settled in advance of the actual fact, that Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor in the ensuing canvass, and the next Governor of Pennsylvania. This is right. Right because it is just, and the certainty of the success, which it promises, arises out of the fact that it is a natural and unforced result, independent of all political plodding and chicanery. Gen. Cass is a good man, a wise man, a capable man and a genuine Democrat. * * *

Probably the point which adds the most political significance to his election, is the fact that he resides in the western part of the State, and is intimately and thoroughly indentified with the wonderful growth and development of this section of our country. The growth and development of the material interests of Western Pennsylvania, during the last decade, are without parallel in any other portion of our own, or any other country in the world. Take the products of oil, coal and iron, the multitudinous manufactories incident thereto, and the number of railroads rendered necessary therefrom, and any one will see at a glance, that we have not overdrawn the growing importance of Western Pennsylvania, and the end is not yet. Those of us who may be living ten years hence, will see the growth and development of the then preceeding decade, immeasurably outstripped and surpassed. It is not strange, therefore, that by common consent, the next Governor of our State should be a man identified with the great interests we have alluded to.

Here in Fayette County, where every river bluff is blackened by the smoke of factories, and every valley resonant with the hum of industry, we know Gen. Cass personally, and confess to a feeling of local pride in witnessing his rapid and sure advance in popular estimation; but we beg the public to keep this out of view, in considering our humble contribution to the prevailing sentiment of the people.

THE Registry Law of Philadelphia is a cunning device to count in any person the Rings may designate, whilst the people enjoy the estimable privilege of voting. The Fourth Senatorial district is a specimen of its working. A Republican majority of seven thousand has sank below one thousand upon the first exposure, and the charge is, and no doubt will be, maintained that "repeaters, stuffers and counters" made up that vote. The Democracy had no candidate in the field, but were in favor of reforming the abuses of the ballot-box. A Republican journal of Philadelphia upon the morning of the election held the following language, in relation to the regular nominee:

If there be anything doubtful or secretive or uncandid in this canvass, is is in that side of it which MR. Gray represents He has avoided all direct intercourse with the people. He has not met a single issue presented to him. He has not uttered a word as to how he will vote on the Registry law, on irresponsible Commissioners and Trusts, on increase of taxation, on making the Row offices salaried positions, or on any one of the important questions in regard to which Colonel McClure has placed himself far above all misunderstanding. Mr. Gray has simply entrenched himself behind a "regular nomination," made by a convention which declined to even consider the subjects of Reform. Out of the walls of Troy our Hector refuses to meet Achilles in the open field.

The decent portion of the Republicans of Philadelphia cannot endorse a victory gained by fraud and palpable violation of the rights of the people. The respectable portion of the press took decided ground against the attempt to force GRAY, upon the party, whose nomination was obtained by violence and whose election was secured through corrupt means. Is he takes his sest in the Senate Chamber, he will be without the respect of Radical men and pointed at as the representative only of thieves and ballot-box stuffers.

## MILITARY RULE.

Some additional correspondence with regard to the declaration of martal law in the city of Chicago by Gen. SHERIDAN has recently been published.

On the 30th of Dec. last Gen BELKNAP Secretary of War wrote a letter to Governor PALMER of Illinois in which he recapitulated the instruction which had been given to SHERIDAN and in which he said: "You will thus perceive that the President and Secretary of War have taken care to be fully advised upon all General SHERIDAN'S measures, and to hold the control over them in their own hands."

Responding to this impudent indorsement of SHERIDAN'S despotic military sway, Governor PALMER on the 8th of January wrote to the Secretary of War, "To express my profound regret that the President does not feel at liberty to disavow the acts of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN and General SHERMAN that have been called to his attenton, or to disclaim the authority that is asserted by the General commanding the army to introduce troops into this State at his discretion to act as police, or otherwise interfere with its internal affairs."

This rebuke of General GRANT is worthy the anniversary upon which it was written, and reflects the highest credit upon Governor PALMER, and he deserves as he will receive the respect and commendation of every man who detests the infamous assertion that the President and his satellites may turn the Federal army loose upon the people of their own will and behest.

The base and unwarranted murder of Col. GROSVERNOR at Chicago under the irresponsible martial rule of PHIL SHERIDAN, is not to be so easily excused by an Administration which habitually resorts to military violence. Repetitions of military murders, although characteristic of GRANT'S administration, will not be permitted to make murder justifiable. We agree with a cotemporary that the perpetrators must be held to a strict esponsibility and who says:

Wheyland was murdered in New Orleans in the same general way, not, it is true, at the actual hands of the Federal forces, but by the bravoes who had Mr. Grant as their covert abettor and champion. The Louisiana victim fell a sacrifice to Mr. Grant's pet law—that Ku-Klux act of April 20, 1871, which Congress did not originate and would not have passed had not Mr. Grant held it in session for that purpose. The Illinois victim was murdered, as we all thought, by Piegan Phil. Sheridan's well-known brutish impetuosity and contempt for civil law; but Mr. Grant now steps to the front to say that *he* approves and adopts, and avows the deed. He came in saying, "Let us have peace," and draws to the end of his term with the blood of two unfortunate men, *in foro conscientiæ*, directly at his door.

A CHANGE has come over the aspect of political affairs in the Republican party. The opposition to GRANT, which was supposed to have been blown away by the artificial whirlwind created by the politicians during the recess, is appearing more powerful than ever, and at last it has taken form in the proposition for a Convention of disaffected Republicans, to be held in Cincinnati on the first Monday in May. As matters stand at present, this Convention promises to be of the very greatest importance. A well-informed correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Washington that the friends of GRANT in Congress are really afraid, and that their last resort is to frighten his opponents into support by declaring that GRANT and the party are inseparable. Senators freely confess that within thirty days the situation has greatly changed, and that, although they do not give up their belief that GRANT will be renominated, it will be only after a severe fight. They admit that other men in the party are more available, and estimate that, if he is elected, it will be by a very close vote; while the best thing for the party would be the formal refusal of GRANT to run. The Cincinnati Convention comes in now to increase the fears of these gentlemen and to warrant their estimate of the difficulties in the way of GRANT'S renomination. Affairs have been tending to this end for a long time, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the prosecution of the scheme.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of Monday says: Senator HOWE, of the Senatorial corruption committee, returned here yesterday, and this morning had a long interview with the President, and afterwards with General PORTER. It is understood that he assured the President there was nothing in the investigation that in the remotest degree connected him or any person about the White House with any of the abuses of the New York Custom-house. The President and PORTER, putting full faith in the assurance of HOWE, breathe more freely. Unfortunately, however, all the members of the corruption committee are not of the same opinion as regards the responsibility of the President for the abuses and the connection of PORTER with the jobs and rings around the Custom house. When PORTER and BABCOCK are brought before the committee they will be called upon to explain certain matters incidentally elicited by the testimony before the committee, which may show how little confidence there is to be placed in the opinion of Senator HOWE.

THE Hartford *Times*, commenting upon the renomination of the present State officers asserts that, understanding the performances of the investigation committee, Governor JEWELL hopes to be again elected through the aid of the New York Custom-house corruption fund. It adds:

Mr. Grinnell, the head of the Custom-house, confessed that he sent $10,000 into Connecticut to buy votes for Jewell last April, and carry the Legislature. The same game is to be tried again this year; but it did not elect Jewell last time and he can be beaten this year. The Democrats had the most votes without getting $1, from anybody in New York or any other State outside of Connecticut. Jewell & Co., had $40,000 from the New York Custom-house, and another $10,000 from the administration sources for a corruption fund, and then they did not get a majority of the honest and fair vote. The Democrats can, if they will carry the next election.

CUSTOM HOUSE influence is growing more powerful in local politics than ever. It spreads like a pestilence as the Presidential canvass approaches. Alabama has caught the infection, and the only Republican Senator from that State seems to have succeeded in crushing out an ancient adversary, whose setting at the receipt of customs galled him to witness. Considering that we are living under a specially pronounced Civil Service Administration, the Custom House disease is quite too prevalent for the public health.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Railroad Consolidation.

It is difficult to realize, without a good deal of hard thinking, the work done by the Pennsylvania Company within a brief period of time. The officers of that mammoth corporation have literally absorbed no less than Thirty-four established Railroad Companies, including some of the strongest in the country. To popularize so grand a scheme, they have generally adopted more liberal rules than those of the corporations which preceeded the great mammoths; and with considerably reduced expenses in so many executive departments, this has proved quite practical. Corporations often become odious to the people for the abuse of power, and not for its legitimate use. Just as they treat the public fairly, they grow in favor.—*N. Y. Express.*

IN a column leader on "the shadow of coming events" the N. Y. *Tribune* says.

General Grant may be stronger than any other Republican; he doubtless has more supporters to-day than any other; yet no judicious friend would wish him pitted against all who would prefer some one else to him. Yet those who engineer his canvass seem determined to make up exactly that issue. Consider how successive Republican Conventions have been managed in this State on the assumption that those termed "Fenton" men were to be proscribed as enemies because they were charged with desiring some other candidate for next President than the incumbent. Suppose the charge well founded, had they not a right to such a choice? And was it not madness to draw the lines against them because of it? Yet scores of competent, worthy men have been ejected from office on no other pretext than their alleged repugnance to the renomination of Gen. Grant. * * * *

Men and brethren! a new leaf must be turned over or there are breakers ahead. The proposed Cincinnati Convention may prove a fiasco or it may name the next President. If you desire the latter, you may well pray that Roscoe Conklin & Co., shall have the running of the Grant machine for a few months longer.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News* thinks that Controller NEAGLE, of that State, has a mind to play the part of Controller CONNOLLY, in New York, and "go back" on the SCOTT ring, which has evinced a disposition to go back on him. On the 25th instant he transmitted his annual report to the Legislature; together with a letter, in which he says:

"In view of the fact that the finances are managed by a financial board, of which I am not a member, and of whose further plans I am not advised, you will, I trust, pardon me for refraining from an expression of my views, and for hoping, perhaps vainly, that their plans for the future will work out our relief as rapidly as those pursued in the past have worked our financial ruin."

In the Assembly, on the day previous, the second attempt to impeach Governor SCOTT, instigated by the colored member WHIPPER, failed by a tie vote, 40 to 40, when the Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative. The colored member BYAS, shot by a correspondent of the Charleston *News*, was able to be in his seat to give his vote for the Governor.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The widow of General Lee still appeals for the value, or the restitution of the ARLINGTON estate. The shortest way to settle this matter would be to pay a fair price for the property. There is an equity involved, even granting that the government holds by a legal title, and we can better allow the claimant some equivalent than refuse it:" It is cheering to see from candid and courageous Republican journals a manly recoguition of the justice and equity involved in this case. Now that the passions engendered by the late civil conflict are subsiding, and that the necessities of war, which might have involved the occupation of Arlington, even if General LEE had remained in the United States army, have so long ago ceased, it is to be hoped that Congress will render some sort of equivalent to Mrs. LEE for her property.

THE milk in the New York General Order cocoa-nut is accounted for. Our Fort Wayne special telegraphs that LEET, the biggest rascal in the whole lot, is a cousin of MRS. GRANT. No further answer to the conundrum—Who is LEET'S partner, who is able to put his hand on BOUTWELL'S shoulder?"—is required.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A Western paper thinks that if the Republican ticket should be GRANT and FORNEY the Democratic nominees would have to run against "a live donkey and a dead duck."

## STARTLING!

### How Grant's Philadelphia Friends Carry Elections—How the Democracy Have Been Swindled—Had Senator Connell Lived He Would Have "Vindicated His Good Name."

(From the speech of Col. Alex. McClure, in Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 27th.)

A few thieves will cheat a few rogues in the deal, and the people of the Nineteenth ward, of both parties, will vote honestly and independently for the man of their choice. [Applause.] They have cheated in this ward before. [Sensation.] I hold in my hand a copy made this day from the official record of the court, showing that last fall, 999 *votes were deliberately taken from the vote of the Democratic candidate for Senator*, to make Mr. Connell's majority in the district appear to be 7,300 instead of 6,300. Mr. Connell, nor no friend of Mr. Connell, had a hand in it; but desperate men had made desperate bets upon the majority, *and they cheated you out of 999 votes*, on the return, to steal the wagers they had staked. [Applause.] If any man doubts it I will go with him to the records and returns and prove the statement beyond the possibility of contradiction. Mr. Connell had thus returned over 2,300 majority in this ward, and as he was then at the point of death he had no opportunity to vindicate his good name by showing that he had but 1,300, as he would have done promptly, had he lived. [Applause.] As there was no interest felt in the contest, Mr. Connell being conceded his election by a large majority, the wrong was never looked into, and now it is proposed to add from 1,000 to 2,000 illegal votes to Col. Gray's vote in this ward, if the repeaters can get their work done, or if election officers can be corrupted.

### Old Masters.

There are two oil paintings of great merit now on exhibition at Frederick's, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, New York. These are a "Madonna," supposed to be by Murillo, and "San Antonio de Padua," by Alonzo Cano. These pictures were discovered in the shrine of Our Lady of Copacabana, on the peninsula of that name, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, South America, to which place they were sent from Spain, and where they have remained covered with dust during two centuries. They were taken to England, cleaned and restored, since which they present every proof of originals.

## VARIETIES.

WHAT was the first step they took in the sugar business?—Raising Cain.

A YOUNG lady recently tried to do up her hair with a honey-comb, to make it look sweet.

WOMEN are getting their rights in Canada. Toronto is to have a new prison "exclusively for ladies."

THE bracelet presented by Grand Duke Alexis to Parepa Rosa has been lithographed and "as an advertising card has no superior."

WIFE (complainingly) "I haven't more than a third of the bed." Husband (triumphantly)—"Well, that's all the law allows you."

DULUTH is named after Captain John Du Luth, an officer of the French Marine Corps, who visited the north shore of Lake Superior in 1679.

AN affectionate wife, whose husband is but too often inebriated, says he is like the money market the more he gets tight the dearer he becomes.

A YOUNG lady who, after kissing a two year old boy, made the remark, "I love to kiss little boys," was exceedingly surprised by a little five year old girl inquiring "if she didn't like to kiss big boys; too?"

SCHOOLMISTRESS (to dull little boy). "Johnny, I'm ashamed of you. When I was your age, I could read twice as well as you can." Johnny. "Yes, 'm but you had a different teacher from what I've got."

THE following request was received at the Fulton street prayer meeting, New York, on Tuesday: "Please pray for the Custom House clerks; they are so wicked, and yet so beset by temptation. I believe that prayer in their behalf will be heard."

A LADY teacher in an Iowa school made boy stand up and show her how he kissed the big girls in the woodshed, in hopes that he would shed tears and promise to do so no more. All the boys are leaving the other schools now and going to this lady teacher.

AT a late party says the New York Mail, the fashionable color of ladies' complexions is a sort of pale pistache; for gentlemen the prevailing tint is that known as *Paris en feu*. Perfect exhaustion of the system is the cause of the fomer; perfect exhaustion of champagne bottles of the latter hue.

A YOUNG lady at Council Bluffs being informed by her "fellar" that he intended to cease his attentions, cowhided him around the room, and as he sprung through the open window, told him, with a parting lick, that that would teach him to be more careful for the future not to trifle with a gentle and loving heart.

THE benevalent ladies of Newark, New Jersey, have established a day nursery for children under the age of five years, with a view of benefitting mothers who cannot afford the luxury of "female help," and who may wish to spend the day in shopping or visiting friends, without being burdened with infants. The cost per week, including Sunday, is not to exceed seventy cents.

THE great robbery at the Monte de Tiota, at Florence, was effected by means of a tunnel, sixty yards in length, dug from the hiding place of the thieves to the jewel department, where the great ladies of Palermo kept their jewelry for safety sake. Happily, the affair was discovered before it was too late, and the greater part as the jewels recovered, being found in the tunnel, which was half the height of a man, and carefully supported by beams and planks—a work of considerable art, which it must have taken some months to execute.

THE Rochester Democrat, says: "The Princess Teck, when she was the Princess Mary of Cambridge, was in love with a peer of Great Britain, but her cousin, the Queen, insisted that she should marry a royal personage. The divorce she seeks from her husband may therefore be looked upon as a natural circumstance. Unfortunately we have no record regarding the peer honored with Mary's love, but it is certain that the lady would have made a very fine old maid, and been quite as happy in that situation as she is now."

NO doubt the Massachusetts liquor law is a serious matter, but there are some grim humorists in that State who can extract a practical joke out of its workings occasionally. A State constable came prowling around the house of a man in Southbridge the other day, when the latter offered him a bribe if he would spare a wood-pile in the cellar. The upright officer spurned the offer with righteous indignation, and overhauled the store of fuel with much labor, to find—that he had been sold without a license.

A UNIQUE and rather sensational performance is that of Herr Holtum, the "Prussian Hercules," at the Holburn Amphitheatre. A siege gun, drawn into the arena by two horses, is loaded by an artillery man, in sight of the audience, with a twenty pound ball. Holtum faces the muzzle, gives the order "fire," and after a flash and a boom which shakes the building, the cannon ball is caught by him! On one occasion the cannon ball passed over his head instead of his hands, and as if to prove "that there was really no deception," carried away a portion of one of the pilasters.

FISK'S late residence has become an object of notice, and so has his mode of living. He had a suit of rooms in a small house, one of a row of eleven, near the Opera house, and his meals were sent in from a restaurant. This row he owned, and indeed it is now learned that he had made extensive purchases of real estate adjacent to the Opera House—but all was heavily mortgaged. He really had no home, and this privation may have increased his dissipated habits. One of his favorite haunts at night was Delmonico's where he entertained his companions in the most expensive style of revelry. Here he and Stokes and Judge Barnard and others of that rotten crew were wont to meet, and here the entrance of "Jim Fisk" was one of the marked events of the evening.—New York Letter.

A LUDICROUS accident accurred on a San Francisco horse railroad recently. An elderly and very portly lady passenger signalled for the car to stop at a certain street, but of course the rear platform went a little beyond the dry crossing, and as a consequence the step was just over the mud, which was very deep. The old lady growled a great deal, and the conductor stopped off the car and offered his hands to guide her to the crossing, when, forgetting her exceeding weight, she sank bodily into his outstretched arms, and, as a consequence, the conductor sat quietly down into the mud and the passenger fell over his head. He swore and she stormed, and the other passengers laughed, but being behind time the conductor was obliged to go on his way leaving the old lady trying to wipe the mud off her clothes with a seven-inch square handkerchief, indignantly avowing revenge against the railroad company and all conductors.

# CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

**Miscellaneous.**

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. POMEROY presented the resolution of the Kansas Legislature urging action for a cheaper transit from the agricultural States to the sea board.

**The Amnesty Bill**

was then taken up and Mr. CHANDLER addressed the Senate at length.

He declared himself against universal amnesty. Amnesty was a boon, and they who proposed to grant it had certainly a right to impose conditions, and he thought it a very mild and reasonable condition to require rebels to cease their infernal outrages upon loyal men before giving them amnesty. He was opposed, too, to forcing amnesty upon them. If they would not condescend to ask it they ought not to get it. *The first condition of forgiveness was repentance.* GOD MIGHT FORGIVE AN UNREPENTANT REBEL, BUT he (Chandler) NEVER WOULD.

**Radicalism a Proof of Repentance.**

The case of General Longstreet had been cited as a precedent for amnestying the leading rebels, but Longstreet had furnished the *highest possible evidence* of repentance, loyalty and general good character by *joining the Republican party.* The Ku Klux rebels of the South seemed to forget that they were paroled prisoners of war, liable to be shot at any time for violation of their parole, and he thought that if two or three hundred of them were taken out and shot, it would do a great deal more good than amnesty.

Mr. CHANDLER then turned to the Civil Service reform. He said it had been going on very effectively for the last eleven years by reforming traitors out of office, and replacing them with good, loyal men, and expressed the opinion that we had never had so honest and efficient a Civil Service as under the present administration. Still there were undoubtedly other reforms required, and they would be made as soon as pointed out.

He then drew at length a parallel between the Republican and Democratic parties, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and warned the "Liberal" Republicans of the character of the party into whose arms they were rushing. There were always Republican sore-heads going over to the Democracy, but for every such an one, there were ten Democrats joining the Republican party, and if the Democrats chose to keep up the exchange on these terms, he had no objection.

Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. Morrill's (Maine) argument, made last week, against the constitutionality of the supplementary civil rights bill. The power to pass the bill he said was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery, this legislation being necessary to make the abolition complete. The Senator (Mr. Morrill) had found constitutional difficulties in the way because he adhered to

**The Old Rule of Interpreting the Constitution**

in disregard of the new rule, which conquered at Appomattox—the rule that every word, clause and sentence must be interpreted in uniformity for human rights, and if his bill should be rejected and the amnesty bill passed, there was *danger that the colored vote would be so divided as to defeat the Republican party.*

In Pennsylania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in a state election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same in a Presidential election. The colored voters were a new power in the land and must be considered.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) replied. He denied that the close of the war brought any new rule of interpreting the Constitution, and charged Mr. Sumner with having advocated this bill by using the colored voters as a coercive power, instead of by reasons addressed to the judgement of the Senate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Miscellaneous.**

The bill in reference to appeal to the Supreme Court, after discussion, passed substantially as reported.

Mr. BINGHAM unsuccessfully strived to have the bill modified, so as to restrict the writs of error to capital offences, claiming that if it applied to mere penitentiary cases, it would delay and impede justice in the case of the Mormon prosecutions.

**Boutwell's Syndicate.**

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, negotiating the new loan, was taken up. He was willing to submit the question without discussion.

Mr. KERR, representing the minority of the committee, declined to consent to having the matter voted on without discussion.

Mr. SARGENT desired to proceed with the Indian appropriation bill, but decided to go on with the syndicate matter.

The resolution, as reported by the committee, justifies the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of the negotiation.

Mr. COX proposed, as an amendment, a resolution directing the committee to report the bill introduced by him forbidding the payment of commissions on the sale of United States bonds.

Mr. DAWES briefly recapitulated the facts of the case and defended the report of the committee.

Mr. KERR, from the minority of the committee, contested the report.

Mr. BECK claimed that the three months interest which the Syndicate had received on the bonds, without paying any consideration for it was $2,025,000, which sum added to its commissions made its aggregate compensation $2,462,509. The same comparisons applied to the remainder of the loan would allow the Syndicate to

**Reap the Magnificent Harvest of $24,000,000,**

and he argued that no such expenditures was contemplated in the funding law. He calculated that the profits of the transaction to the Syndicate was at least $1,350,000.

It should be born in mind that this immense sum was made by Jay Cooke & Co. in refunding less than one hundred and thirty-five million out of the fifteen hundred millions authorized to be refunded, and that the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority would not only be a license, but an order to the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to refund the other thirteen hundred millions on the same terms, and through the same agents, whereby they would pocket at least three per cent. on the whole amount as they had already done on a part. Congress might just as well, by a direct vote, put thirty-nine million dollars into the pockets of Jay Cooke & Co.

During the discussion Mr. MAYNARD, from the Conference Committee, on the bill allowing certain machinery to be imported free of duty for sulphur mining in Louisiana, and for plate glass manufacture generally, made a report. The Committee agrees to strike out the section for plate glass machinery. The report was agreed to.

**A Pertinent Inquiry.**

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, another minority member of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked Mr. Dawes if, in case the pending resolutions were adopted by the House, the Secretary of the Treasury would regard it as authority for him to go on in the same way with the rest of the loan.

**An Evasive Reply.**

Mr. DAWES replied that the Secretary of the Treasury would be assured by the adoption of the resolution, that in no respect had he violated the law. Indeed, he felt so now, and by the passage of the resolution, he would feel that he had the opinion of the House backing him. He did not think that any gentleman was authorized to state what was the disposition of the Secretary, in regard to his future operations in funding the loan. No arrangements, so far as he knew, had been entered into, and there was not any likelihood of any arrangements being made, on such terms as he had seen stated in the newspapers.

Mr. BROOKS—In other words if the resolution be adopted, the Secretary will regard it as an approval of his past course, and, as to that extent, an authority for him to go on in the same way.

Mr. DAWES repeated that the adoption of the resolution would only be an approval of the legality of the Secretary's course, not of its wisdom. Everything that was lawful was not always wise, and it might be the opinion of some gentleman that, that was

**A Lawful Act and Not a Wise One.**

Mr. BROOKS had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury had, to the best of his knowledge and ability, negotiated the loan in good faith, but the House ought to indicate its wish that he should stop there, and give him no encouragement to go any further in that way. In his (Brooks) judgement such a course would be an utter and profligate waste of the public money. He thought it would be the worst of statesmanship, and the worst of financiering for the House to approve of what the Secretary had done. If it did so the European bankers would continue to keep up the same terms. But otherwise they would come down in their demand, besides there was

**No Great Hurry About the Matter.**

The credit of the United States was higher now than it was years ago, when it could raise a four per cent. loan, and he believed that it would be better financial policy not to press this funding at so high a rate of interest at present.

Mr. COX, who offered the resolution on which the investigation was based, argued against the position taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Committee of Ways and Means. He characterized the Syndicate as

**A Pack of Cormorants,**

whose operations should be stopped at once. There should be no more dickering with them.

The people hold the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress responsible for the peculiar manner of manipulating the debt. There was no difficulty in going into the market and making a decent four per cent. loan without agents and without commissions.

Mr. KELLEY (Pennsylvania) wanted to inquire from Mr. Cox as to where a four per cent. loan could be negotiated.

Mr. COX declined to allow Mr. Kelley to interrupt him.

Mr. DAWES interfered to prevent the interruption—as he put it, to call the gentleman from New York off his friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL described Mr. Dawes' remarks as

**Hypocricy and Cant.**

Mr. DAWES said that no remarks of his could justify such an impertinence on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL said that he had regarded Mr. Dawes' remarks as not sincere, but rather as calculated to aggravate the disturbance. He had simply described it in what he thought terse and proper language.

Mr. DAWES said he had no words to exchange with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was the keeper of his own conscience, as he (Dawes) was of his.

After this little flurry, Mr. COX went on with his speech, and denounced the Syndicate as corrupt and corrupting. He declared that a representative, who was true to his trust, and who would stop double interest, could not do his duty without voting against the resolution of the majority, and in favor of the bill which he had introduced, forbidding all commissions and all deductions in the sale, negotiation or exchange of United States securities.

Mr. ROBERTS defended the action of the Secretary.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment:

"That in the opinion of the House the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had increased the bonded debt more than was necessary or proper, and had incurred expenses contrary to law."

Without the debate coming to a close the House adjourned.

## SENATE.

**Miscellaneous.**

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Mr. CASSERLY presented a memorial from California soldiers, asking for a modification of the bounty laws.

**The Apportionment Bill Passed.**

The apportionment bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) resumed his remarks. He preferred the Senate substitute to the House bill. He said the House bill would do injustice to at least fifteen States, and favored the large States at the expense of the small. The question was on the first amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, providing that the House shall consist of the present number, 243, instead of 283, as proposed by the House bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to make the number 292. Lost—Yeas, 17; Nays, 31.

Mr. EDMUNDS again argued that the House bill would violate the constitutional requirements that there shall be an equality of representation, and expressed the opinion that exact justice would be nearest approximated by reverting to the rule, which was followed up to 1842, of disregarding fractions altogether.

The other amendments, reported by the committee, were rejected except the last, which was adopted. Yeas, 27; Nays, 25.

The section provides that should any State, after the passage of the act, deny or abridge the right of any of its male residence to vote at any election named in the Fourteenth Amendment, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of its representatives shall be proportionately reduced.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the fifth section, which prohibits the admission of any new State until it has a sufficient population to entitle it to one representative. Lost—24 to 32.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to amend so as to give Vermont and New Hampshire three members each. Lost, 48 to 9.

The bill was then passed, the following Senators voting aye, except Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton, (Md.) Morrill, (Vt.), Norwood, Patterson, Saulsbury and Vickers.

**The Amnesty Bill Came Up.**

Mr. SAULSBURY made a speech in its favor.

He said that he would prefer the amnesty bill without exceptions, but as this was impossible at present, he would give the present bill his hearty support, trusting to the generosity of the American people for the removal of all disabilities in time. He felt that the restoration of the Democratic party to power was necessary to protect the rights of citizens, develope the resources of the country, and protect the people from the evils brought upon the country by Republican rule. He charged the Republican party with having inflicted upon the country an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency, and a ruined commerce; with having deteriorated the navy, and many other evils; and in conclusion denounced Mr. Sumner's civil rights amendment as an attempt to degrade white men to the level of an inferior race

**Schurz on the Suffering South.**

Mr. SCHURZ followed with an elaborate speech in favor of universal amnesty. He said that he had at first intended to vote for the House bill without amendment, expecting that it would be promptly passed, but the bill having been amended in one particular, it must now go back to the House, and, therefore, there was no longer any reason for refraining from an attempt to make it apply to all classes laboring under political disabilities at the South. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Robertson) had given notice that he would move to strike out the exceptions, and but for this he (Schurz) would make that motion, believing that the reasons which make it desirable that there should be an amnesty granted at all, make it desirable that amnesty should be universal. The wickedness and terrible consequences of the rebellion had been adduced by Mr. Morton and others as

**A Reason Against Amnesty.**

But, if the rebellion had been still more wicked and its consequences still more terrible, he (Schurz) could not permit himself to forget that in dealing with this question Congress had to deal not with the past but with the present and with the future interests of the South, and of the whole country. However Senators might differ as to the means, he assumed that they were agreed as to the supreme end and aim, they should have in view, to secure to all States the blessing of a good and free government and the highest degree of prosperity and well being they can attain, and revive in all citizens of the Republic that

**Love for the Nation,**

and its institutions, and that inspiring consciousness of common nationality, which should bind all Americans together. This being the end, no one would say that it had been attained, or even that the policy pursued hitherto had tended to its attainment. Some of the Southern States, governed by combination of rascality and ignorance, were in a condition bordering on anarchy, as a result, to some extent at least, of that unwise policy. The first step at the close of the war was necessarily to secure the freedom and rights of the emancipated blacks, but the next step should have been to secure guarantees for a good and honest Government at the South.

He would be the last to cast a slur upon colored people in the South. Their moderation and general good conduct was unexampled in history. But it was not reasonable to expect that just after emerging from slavery, they should step into the political arena armed with the intelligence necessary for the management of public affairs. When ignorance and inexperience were admitted to so largely influence them, they ought to have been regulated by the admission of a counterbalancing result. Experience had shown that the system of disabilities did not serve in any way or measure to protect anybody in his rights of life, liberty, or property, and, therefore, it was the duty of Congress to acknowledge its mistake, and place

**Men of Character and Ability at the South**

in a position where they could again take part in the management of affairs. He had heard it said that many of the late rebels did not deserve amnesty. Perhaps not, but was not the welfare of the country a far more important consideration? A Senator had asked whether defaulters should be punished and traitors allowed to go free—whether

**Embezzlement Was a Greater Crime Than Treason**

That was not the question. The question was whether general amnesty to rebels was not more demanded by the public good, than a general prosecution of thieves. A broad distinction was always drawn between violations of the law, in which political opinion was a controlling element, and crimes implying moral depravity.

There were men now sitting in the German Parliament, who, a few years ago, were fugitive from justice. They had been admitted, too, without being asked to abjure their former opinions, and most of them now belonged to the liberal opposition. The Count Andrassy,

**Condemned to Death,**

in 1849, was now at the head of the Austrian Ministry, and it was well known that the liberal amnesty granted to him had done much to attach Hungary to the Imperial crown.

Again, it was argued that certain men should be excepted from amnesty because they had been educated by the United States government, and had deserted its service. But the rule had been violated by the appointment to office of one of the most conspicuous of this class—General Longstreet. In the discussion of this question in the Senate, so much had been heard about the wickedness of the rebellion as a reason against amnesty, that the question was suggested whether the argument comprised the whole political wisdom and virtue of those who used it, and whether we were to keep the Southern States in their present condition solely for the purpose of keeping them on the side of our enemies, and demonstrating again and again our disapprobation of the rebellion. The people were fast becoming aware that great as the crime of rebellion is, there are

**Other Villainies**

which imperatively demand correction. They were beginning to look behind these vociferous asserstons of austere and exclusive patriotism to see what abuses they are intended to disguise; and to discover that good and honest government in the South, as well as all over the country, would do infinitely more to revive true loyalty and a healthy national spirit, than laws calculated to keep alive the prejudices and resentments of the past.

Mr. NYE replied. He said that it had been easy for Mr. Schurz to discover a sovereigd panacea, a sort of

**Political Candurango**

which was to cure all the ills of the body politic. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had denounce all who did not agree with him on this question, as lacking in statesmanship and in comprehension of the spirit of true republicanism.

He (Mr. Nye) thought he knew as much about the history of the rebellion and of his country as Mr. Schurz did, because he had been born here. And he submitted that it was not quite becoming in Mr. Schurz to charge a lack of statesmanship upon all the great men, who had dealt with these questions since the close of the rebellion. Who had given him authority to teach what the true spirit of American institutions was? For his (Nye's) part, he would never consent to give the rebel leaders the right to take part in the government—he would keep them browsing on the outside till their hair grew as long Nebuchadnezzar's, and if that was not statesmanship, then he did not know anything about it. [Laughter.]

Then the Senator wanted the leading rebels released so as to bring a higher order of talent into public life at the South, but he would rather have a lower order of talent cultivated in the school of loyalty.

As to the abuses in the government of the Southern State, the people had only themselves to blame for it. They had sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would not reply at length to Mr. Nye's speech, but he would notice one remark—his boast that he was to the manor born, and that, therefore, he must know more of Republican institutions than those who were not. He wished the Senator from Nevada to understand that

**Adopted Citizens Would Judge for Themselves.**

They had come here with the desire to enjoy the blessings of Republican institutions and their desire to maintain them was by no means less than that of native citizens, and if the Senator thought they must follow his lead in order to be entitled to the rights of citizenship, he was very much mistaken. He (Schurz) had attempted to learn something about Republican institutions from Mr. Nye, but must confess that he had not found the effort very profitable.

Mr. NYE denied that he had said anything about Mr. Schurz not being native born, but the Senator himself had told the Senate some time ago that he had been wafted here on a "wave of revolution." He (Nye) found no fault with the "wave," [Laughter] but he did wonder upon what meat the Senator had fed, as he had grown so great as to turn instructor in the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit to-morrow until

**A Vote Should be Had on the Bill.**

The Senate adjourned.

## FOURTH DISTRICT ELECTION.

**Result of the Senatorial Contest Yesterday—Col. Alex. K. McClure Defeated by the Ring Candidate, Gray—Majority, 940—He Will Contest.**

(Special to THE POST.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Following is the result of the contest to day in the Fourth Senatorial District:

**Recapitulation.**

| WARDS | M'CLURE | GRAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Nineteenth | 1,711 | 1,594 |
| Twentieth | 1,453 | 1,200 |
| Twenty-first | 1,308 | 1,058 |
| Twenty-second | 1,010 | 707 |
| Twenty-third | 1,039 | 1,106 |
| Twenty-fourth | 1,005 | 1,102 |
| Twenty-fifth | 1,148 | 1,107 |
| Twenty-seventh | 1,037 | 646 |
| Twenty-eighth | 668 | 763 |
| Total | 11,439 | 12,373 |

Gray's majority over McClure ..... 940

Col. McClure declares his intention of contesting the election. AGE.

## ADVICE TO ARTISANS.

**Why Tradesmen Should Shun Chicago.**

CHICAGO, January 29.—Mechanics and laborers from various parts of the country are making a great mistake in coming to this city in search of work. The supply of labor of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and will be for two months to come. What building is going on is done slowly and depends on the weather, which is too severe for outdoor work, while the real activity in rebuilding will be delayed till spring. Workingmen, notwithstanding this, are pouring in from all quarters, spending their last dollar to get here, and appealing to the Relief Committee for aid when they find no work to be had. Those journals, which are urging these people to come here at this season, are unintentionally doing wrong, adding to a city already overburdened with the destitute. (Signed) N. J. FAIRBANK, Chairman of Employment Committee and Relief Society.

## POLITICAL.

**The Vacant Senatorship for North Carolina.**

RALEIGH, January 30.—General W. Ransom was elected United States Senator. The Republicans, generally, took no part in the election, claiming that the legislature has no right to elect a Senator at this time.

**Jesse Grant's Substitute.**

CINCINNATI, January 30.—The Postmaster-General has appointed Stratford Easton as special agent to take charge of the Covington, Ky., postoffice during the illness of Jesse R. Grant, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Easton has accepted the appointment, with the understanding that he is to be made postmaster in case of the resignation or death of Mr. Grant.

## THE NEW ORLEANS MUDDLE.

**Doings of the Investigating Committee.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The Congressional Committee held a long session to-day. The testimony of Burch was concluded.

McVean, Assistant Clerk of the House, was examined.

G. W. Carter was then called. It took him three and a half hours to tell what he knew about the difficulty. No new development.

Burch attributed the Governor's opposition to himself and Carter to a personal motive, caused by the fact that they sided with the the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

At three o'clock the Committee went into Executive Session.

## MEXICO.

**A Battle Imminent at Camargo—Matamoras in Danger of Attack.**

MATAMORAS, January 31.—General Quiroga flanked Cortina yesterday and now holds a position this side of Camargo interrupting the latter's communications. Cortina previously telegraphed here for reinforcements, which could not be spared. Quiroga received 600 reinforcements, making his command 7,000. Cortina's is only 600. It is supposed that Quiroga will advance on Matamoras, leaving sufficient force near Camargo to prevent Cortina from moving.

The severest storm of the season prevails and obstructs military operations.

# State Legislatures.

(Special to THE POST.)

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### SENATE.

**Public Charities.**

HARRISBURG, PA., January 29.—The SPEAKER laid before the Senate an extract from the minutes of the Board of Charities, informing the Legislature that the Board's report was placed in the Printer's hands early in January.

**New Bills.**

The following Bills were introduced:

By Mr. DELAMATER—Regulating Primary meetings in Crawford county. This bill enacts the Lancaster county law, protecting voluntary political organizations against frauds, with important amendments.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. WHITE—Supplement for the Bendersville Railroad Company, authorizing said Company to pay interest on their stock till the road is completed.

By Mr. NAGLE, for Mr. Rutan—Incorporating the Rochester Insurance Company, of Beaver county. This bill passed.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution for a public calendar every week, which passed.

Mr. DELAMATER called up the House bill legalizing the election of City Auditor in Titusville last August. Passed.

Mr. WHITE called up the Senate bill incorporating a Company for a bridge at Parker's Landing. Passed.

Adjourned. S.

### SENATE.

**Cost of Refitting the Halls.**

HARRISBURG, January 30. — Mr. STRANG, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bills and vouchers for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House. Ordered to be printed. These bills, which were certified on oath before the committee, amount to $39,546.80.

**In the Wrong Shop.**

A bill, authorizing the School Directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money, was reported negatively, the courts having power in the premises.

**Crawford County Election.**

Mr. DELAMATER'S bill, protecting elections of voluntary political organizations in Crawford county, was reported affirmatively and passed finally.

**What Does it Mean?**

The bill conferring additional powers on Pittsburgh was reported favorably.

**New Bills.**

The following bills were introduced:

By ANDERSON.—Incorporating the Mount Pleasant Gas Company.

Mr. GRAHAM.—Providing for the establishment of a Commission in Pittsburgh to encourage emigration and to prevent frauds upon imigrants, the Governor to appoint; also a supplement for the Peoples' Insurance Company.

By Mr. RANDALL.—Supplement for the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, prohibiting said company to build on the lines of the Reading railway without a written consent.

**Bills Passed.**

By Mr. DAVIS, (Berks) called up the Senate Public Bill authorizing courts to incorporate all game, market and town hall associations, and gas and water companies, which passed.

Mr. RUTAN called up the bill changing the name of Beaver Seminary and substitute to Beaver College, and Musical Institute, and granting the College powers as a Methodist institution. Passed.

The House was not in session. S.

### SENATE.

**Bills Passed.**

HARRISBURG, January 31.—The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company.

Authorizing South Pittsburgh borough to borrow money for fire purposes.

**Miscellenous.**

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Pittsburgh; also authorizing the Auditor General to examine the claims of Mrs. Calhoun, for the services of her husband in raising volunteers.

**Refitting the Halls.**

Mr. MUMMA called up the joint resolution to pay the bills for fitting the halls of the Senate and House.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by allowing twenty-five per cent. of the bill, and refer the balance to the Commitee on Retrenchment and Reform for examination.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved an amendment allowing fifty per cent., and referring the balance to said Committee, which was agreed to.

**Unclaimed Deposits.**

Mr. DECHERT called up his bill relating to deposits in savings banks, unclaimed for thirty years, dividing the interest on the same among depositors, and dividing the principal between the banks and State, depositors, claiming within ten years thereafter, to sue the State Passed to a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Bills Passed.**

The following House bills were passed:

Authorizing Sharon Savings Bank to receive deposits from married women and minors and pay on their order.

Incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny.

Authorizing the Armstrong county Commissioners to sell the balance of the old court house square.

Increasing the compensation of Allegheny county election officers to $2 50 per day.

Authorizing an additional Notary Public at Sharpsburg.

Supplement for the Allegheny county prison, which incorporates the Allegheny County Working House and Inebriate Asylum.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Germania Sick and Relief Society of Allegheny City.

Mr. BROCKWAY objected off the House bill incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny with a capital of one million, because the courts have power.

The following Senate bills passed:

Protecting primary elections in Crawford county.

Enabling the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny to increase their capital stock.

Supplement for Ormsby borough, which exempts its bonds from taxation, except for State purposes, and authorizes ten mills special tax on property, trades and occupations.

### JOINT CONVENTION.

**Counting the Votes for Auditor and Surveyor General.**

At half-past eleven both Houses met to count the vote of last October, which footed up:

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stanton | 284,697 | McCandless | 269,512 |
| Spangler | 3,122 | | |

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beath | 287,045 | Cooper | 265,735 |
| Wheeler | 2,989 | | |

ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For | 216,097 | Against | 62,715 |

No returns were received from Philadelphia, no tickets having been provided there.

**The Vacant Auditor Generalship.**

Speaker RUTAN said that David Stanton, of Beaver county, received a majority of the votes cast for Auditor General, but satisfactory evidence having been received by the President of this Convention, and Speaker of the House, of his death, since election, there is now no person in existence to whom the certificate or commission can issue. There is, therefore, no person who can be declared elected to the office of Auditor General. S.

## NEW JERSEY.

**Inquiry Into the Great Railroad Lease.**

TRENTON, January 30.—In the House, to-day, a resolution was adopted authorizing inquiry into the lease by the Pennsylvania Central of the New Jersey railway companies, with a view of ascertaining what effect has been produced by the same upon the rights of the State in said companies.

## MISSOURI.

**A Mammoth Petition.**

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—In the Senate the Temperance bill was discussed. A remontrance, signed by 40,000 St. Louis citizens against the passage of the bill, was stretched three times around the chamber.

# FOREIGN.

## ENGLAND.

**The Livingstone Expedition.**

LONDON, January 31.—Three thousand pounds was subscribed at the meeting here last night in aid of the Livingstone expedition.

**The Alabama Claims.**

LONDON, January 31.—The impression prevails here that the Geneva Conference will necessarily disappoint the hopes of its friends, and that in the end it will prove a failure. If the Conference should decide in favor of the claims, no English Government would accept the result. No Parliament would vote the money, hence the proceedings would stop. The proceeding is now a pretense. The argument of the *Times* is that England should demur to the claims of indirect damages. If the Court reject the demurrer she should withdraw from the case. This is not an argument addressed to the Government, but is the Government view put out as a feeler. The Government says: We cannot acquiesce in the construction which we are determined not to acknowledge if proved against us.

LONDON, January 31.—The Thanksgiving ceremonies in St. Paul's, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, are announced to take place on the 27th of February.

## FRANCE.

**Boiler Explosion.**

BORDEAUX, January 31.—The boiler of the British steamship Amazon exploded here yesterday. Two men were killed and several injured.

**Thiers on the Situation.**

PARIS, January 31.—Thiers, in discussing with Rothschild a project for the further evacuation of France by the Germans, said: "I would like to see the end of the occupation if we had a stable government and a settled public opinion. As it is, if the Germans were gone we would have worse demagogues. Bonapartists would come forth, and in a few days all the calamities of a relentless party strife would take place. I will yield, though with regret, to the general desire, though I consider that the presence of the Prussians is a guarantee of peace and order."

**A Red Journalist Exiled.**

PARIS, January 31.—The director of the *Official Journal*, published under control of the Commune, has been sentenced to transportation.

**Commerce with England—Petition for Licensed Gambling.**

PARIS, Jan. 31.—In the National Assembly to-day the debate was begun upon the report from the committee providing for its withdrawal of the French from the treaty of commerce with England.

The Syndicates of the towns of Aix, Vissy, Plombieres and Bareges, have petitioned the Government for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and offer forty millions francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places.

## SPAIN.

**Troops For Cuba.**

MADRID, January 31.—Eight thousand reinforcements have sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

**Details of the Riot at Barcelona.**

MADRID, January 31.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears that the crowd who assembled on Tuesday burned houses, where the *octroi* duties had been collected, and fired on the troops The latter replied with such effect that two rioters were killed and another seriously wounded. The place is now quiet, and owing to the precautions of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

## BELGIUM.

**Another Trades' Strike.**

BRUSSELS, January 31.—The journeymen carpenters of this city are on a strike and the masters have closed their shops. The men are now parading the streets. No disturbance has occurred.

LOUISVILLE, January 31—The Grand Duke and party leave at nine o'clock to-morrow morning for the Mammoth Cave, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen. After a brief exploration of the cave, the party will return to the railroad and proceed to Memphis.

## LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

**Intoxicating Liquors, Appeals, etc.**

In a batch of printed bills just received from Harrisburg we have the following:

TO PROVIDE AGAINST THE EVILS RESULTING FROM THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, without first having obtained a license, to keep for sale or to sell in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drank in, upon or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building or premises, or other place of public resort connecting with said building. *Provided*, That no person shall be granted a license to sell or give away intoxicating liquors, without first giving a bond to the municipality or authority authorized by law to grant licenses, which bond shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be in the penal sum of three thousand dollars with at least two good and sufficient securities who shall be freeholders conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person or persons which may be inflicted upon them either in person or property or by means of support by reason of so obtaining a license or selling or giving away intoxicating liquors and such bond may be sued and recovered upon, for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling intoxicating liquors by the person, or his agent, so obtaining a license.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physicians, or sell to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SEC. 3. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating-houses, bazaars, restaurants, drug stores, groceries, coffee houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away in violation of this act shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances upon conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, which sums may be recovered in an action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons, and any person or persons owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit the sale of any intoxicating liquors that have caused in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person, shall be liable severally or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages, and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and to control the same and the amount recovered as femme sole; and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises where such unlawful sale or giving away shall take place, and all suits for damage under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

The remaining sections provide for the collection of the fines and costs.

RELATIVE TO APPEALS FROM THE JUDGMENTS OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, etc. That before any appeal hereafter be taken from the judgment of a justice of the peace, the party appellant, his agent, or attorney, shall make oath or affirmation before the justice that it is not for the purpose of delay such appeal is entered, but because he firmly believes injustice has been done, and that the justice shall enter said oath or affirmation upon his docket.

SEC. 2. That upon appeal from the udgment of a justice of the peace, the party appellant, his agent, or attorney, shall pay all costs that may have accrued in such suit or action.

CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.* That from and after the passage of this act the several courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth shall have power and authority to grant charters of incorporation to societies or associations for the protection and preservation of birds, fish and games, and to market companies, and to town hall and market companies.

## OHIO NEWS.

SLEIGHING in Ashland.

THE Ohio *Patriot* says: "Bury your dog in the garden; it will make your grape vine grow.

THERE are 45 lawyers, 38 farmers, 15 merchants, 13 physicians, and 8 editors in the Ohio Legislature.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT, sister of Mrs. George H. Pendleton, and a convert to the Catholic Church, has been giving readings from the poets in Cincinnati and Clifton.

JOHN LYONS, of Fairfield county, died from being shot by himself. It happened accidentally, in the now fashionable way. He put the muzzle to his mouth to blow in it, and put his foot on the cock. His foot slipped, with the usual result.

EAST LIVERPOOL voted on the question of Prohibition last Saturday. We have not yet been able to learn the vote, but have no doubt Prohibition was ahead. They have genteel drinkers in that town who keep it by the barrel or keg, or little brown jug.

THE new State militia law provides for the enrollment of all citizens of the state between eighteen and forty-five, except persons in the United States military or naval service, idiots, lunatics, paupers, vagrants, drunkards, felons, members of the national guard, and persons who have served five years in the United States army.

## Constitutional Convention.

The following is the bill to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution offered in the House by Mr. White:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That at an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, next, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to vote for delegates to attend a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. The said Convention to consist of one hundred and thirty-two members, one hundred of the members to be apportioned among the several counties, and to be elected in the same manner as the members of the House of Representatives are now by law apportioned and elected, the other thirty-two delegates to be apportioned at large to the State, and to be elected as follows: Each elector to vote for sixteen persons, if he choose, and the thirty-two persons having the largest number of votes to be declared duly elected.

SEC. 2. That said election shall be conducted in all respects according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth; and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges of the respective counties to make duplicate returns of the votes given for delegates, and to deposit one copy with the Prothonotary of the proper county, and seal and direct the other copy to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; *Provided*, That where two or more counties are united to form an Assembly District, the votes for delegates to the Convention shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by districts, as the votes for members of Assembly are now by law returned.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, on the fourth Tuesday after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Attorney General and such other citizens as desire to be present, open and count the returns so made to him, and the Governor shall immediately thereafter issue his proclamation giving the names of the persons duly elected as delegates to the Convention, which shall entitle such persons to take their seats and be sworn in as delegates. Any person desiring to contest the seat of any delegate so sworn in, shall proceed as in the case of contesting the seat of a member of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the delegates elected as aforesaid, to assemble at the State Capital at Harrisburg, on the ——— Tuesday of ———, 1872, and to organize by electing one of their number as President, and such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of the business of the Convention, and after the Convention shall have organized, it shall have power to adjourn to any place within the State if it is deemed advisable.

SEC. 5. Said Convention so elected, assembled and organized, shall have power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments, to be voted for separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the President and Chief Clerks, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom, and under whose direction, it shall be entered on record, in his office, and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county, where two papers are published, for four weeks next preceding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens on the expediency of adopting the Constitution as prepared by the Convention, or of specific amendments which the Convention may deem proper to present, separately, to the consideration of the voters, it shall be the duty of the said Convention to order an election, and to issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each county of this Commonwealth, commanding notice to be given of the time of holding an election for said purpose, and it shall be the duty of said Sheriffs, respectively to give notice accordingly, and it shall be the duty of Inspectors and Judges of Elections, throughout the State, to hold an election in obedience to said Convention, in each of the election districts of the Commonwealth, at the legally appointed place of holding the general elections, and it shall be the duty of the said election officers to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside, "New Constitution," or separate specific amendments, if any, naming the specific amendment, and on the inside, "For the new Constitution," or, "Against the new Constitution," or "for" or "against" any specific amendments which shall be presented for a separate vote.

SEC. 7. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution, or specific amendments, shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted, and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution, or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns, thereof expressed in words at length, one of which returns, so made, shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted, and published, as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and puplished, and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election, and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised Constitution and separate specific amendments shall be henceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

### Killed in a Coal Pit.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fatal accident occurred in the coal pit of Dickson, Stewart & Co., located near Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which resulted in the death of a digger named Taylor. He was engaged at the time in separating the coal from an immense piece of slate on the roof of the pit. He had been digging close to the "horseback" for a few minutes, and was directly under it, when suddenly the "horseback" gave way without the slightest warning sign, and in an instant the unfortunate man was crushed into an almost unrecognizable mass of quivering human flesh. His fellow-workmen heard the crash, and rushed speedily to the rescue, but of course their efforts were unavailing. The lifeless remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased to await the Coroner's inquest. Taylor lived by where the sad affair happened, and is a married man. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

## TRINITY CHURCH DEDICATION.

**Impressive Services Yesterday—Addresses by Bishop Kerfoot, Dr. Swope and Others.**

Yesterday being the first of the conversion of St. Paul, the magnificent new Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue, was formally consecrated to Divine worship, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This church is one of the most costly and elaborately finished in the city, and reflects credit on the taste and liberality of the members of Trinity Church.

The dedicatory services were announced to commence at ten o'clock, yesterday morning, but long before that time crowds began to wend their way to the church building, and the number rapidly increased when the chimes rang out a hearty invitation to all. The building was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to secure even standing room. A delay of some thirty-five minutes in commencing the services occurred, and this time was occupied by those present in acquainting themselves with the architectural beauties of the church, studying the handsome memorial windows, and enjoying the beautiful effects of the light which came through the beautiful stained glass.

The floral decorations, by Murdoch, were grand, and in harmony with the surroundings, on the august occasion. Near the chancel was placed a large white cross trimmed with white camelias, and on the pedestal, vines with white flowers were beautifully intertwined, and looked all the more beautiful from the changing hues of light struggling through the magnificent stained windows.

About twenty minutes of eleven o'clock the door leading from the transcept to the vestry room, was opened and a procession headed by John H. Shoenberger and Josiah King, Esqs., Wardens of Trinity Church, made its appearance, and passed along the northern aisle to the front in the following order: Wardens, Bishops Kerfoot, McIlwaine and Howe; Vestrymen of Trinity and other Parishes; Clergymen from the city and vicinity.

After passing to the front of the church to the vestibule the procession countermarched and in reversed order passed up the centre aisle towards the chancel, Bishop Kerfoot in the advance. As the head of the column appeared at the middle door the congregation arose, and as it passed up to the chancel the Bishop and clergy read, responsively, the Twenty-fourth Psalm. When the procession had reached the alter, and the bishops and clergy had taken their position in the chancel, Bishop Kerfoot, who was seated in a chair facing the congregation, called for the reading of the request to consecrate. John H. Shoenberger, Esq., then stepped within the chancel, and read the document, signed by the rector, wardens and vestry asking that the building be consecrated after the form prescribed by th Episcopal Church

After the reading of this document had been concluded, Bishop Kerfoot delivered the address to the congregation.

The form of consecration was then read by one of the clergyman, and the document having been handed to Bishop Kerfoot, was by him placed on the communion table, after which he offered up a prayer.

The consecration services proper having been concluded, the usual order for morning prayer was observed, Rev. W. A. Snively, Dr. Haight, of New York, and others participating conducting the service.

Then followed the ante-communion service, which was conducted by Right Rev. Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio, and Bishop Howe, of Pennsylvania.

After these services had been concluded Rev. Mr. Scarborough, rector of Trinity, made announcement of future meetings to be held, and took occasion to thank the Bishops, clergy and laity for their presence and assistance. He urged upon the congregation the duty of giving an offering at the service about to follow that would manifest the thankfulness of their hearts upon the consecration of this house of God, and which would be creditable to the parish.

Selection 79, commencing, "With one consent is all the earth," was then sung by the choir, after which Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., formerly rector of Trinity Church, but now of Trinity Chapel, New York, delivered an eloquent discourse, after which the Holy Sacrament was administered, the offerings having been previously made.

## ANOTHER VICTIM.

**Death From Exposure.**

On Saturday evening about half-past seven o'clock, a contractor named Michael Maddigan was discovered by Michael Murray and David Wise lying in a dying condition at the stairway leading from Duquesne Way, near the railroad bridge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. When interrogated Mr. M. replied that his name was Maddigan, and his residence Allegheny. He said he was very sick, and indeed appeared so much so that he could articulate but indistinctly. He is said to have been drinking, and the effects of the liquor could even be detected in the darkness which then prevailed.

A policeman was called and when he arrived the injured man was breathing heavily and evidently dying. They procured a wagon at once, but before he could be removed to the Diamond alley lock-up life was extinct. It is supposed he was on his way home to Allegheny in an intoxicated condition and while going up the long flight of steps to the passage way on the bridge, fell backward to the street below. An inspection of the body indicated that one of his legs was broken and it is presumed he received other and more serious internal injuries.

The deceased has been a contractor in and about this city for a number of years having at various times been engaged in work on the Chartier's Valley and Allegheny Valley railroads. He is apparently about forty-five years of age, and resided, until lately, in Virgin alley, Temperanceville. Verdict, death from exposure.

### Newell Pardoned.

On Saturday morning Johnny Newell the champion ear biter of this latitude who was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment in the penitentiary, was released from that institution, a pardon having been granted him by Gov. Geary. Johnny had served but four months of his sentence, and don't appear to have lost much flesh during his brief term of office. The reasons for his pardon are not publicly known, though doubtless the frequent "splurges" of Johnson, resulting in his dismissal, had much to do with securing Newells release.

### Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

## WHISKY AND EXPOSURE.

**How a Profane Old Toper "Passed in His Chips."**

Yesterday morning Coroner West was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of an inveterate old soak named Joseph Gruber, a glassblower, residing at 843 Penn street. Gruber has been in the habit of drinking to excess for some time past. It is said, on Thursday evening, at about six o'clock, he came to his boarding house from his work, and supper was not ready. He became very disorderly and profane, and made much disturbance about the house. Mrs. Arnold requested him not to swear, and he replied that he always did swear, and would swear until he died. Then he went out saying he was going on a regular drunk and returned about half past nine very much intoxicated and more boisterous than ever. He announced that he was going to change boarding houses, and after bidding the boarders good bye, stood in the hall, swearing and talking very abusively. Another boarder named Luck went out and remonstrated against his conduct, when Gruber attacked him. Lusk repelled him and put him out on the steps. Gruber turned around there to defy Lusk, when he fell, striking his head on the curb stone, and cutting a slight gash over his eye. He got up immediately and went away, but came back to the house subsequently. He was ordered away and nothing more was seen of him until about five o'clock yesterday morning when Mrs. Maxwell, living next door to Mrs. Arnold's, heard heavy breathing in Mrs. A.'s coal house. She went to the place, and found Gruber lying there almost frozen to death. He was taken into Mrs. Arnolds's, and it was found that his legs were very badly frozen. Dr. T. H. Butterfield was summoned, but the patient lived only a few minutes. Dr. B. gave it as his opinion that death resulted from congestion of the brain, induced by excessive drink and exposure. A verdict to this effect was rendered.

Deceased was thirty-three years of age and unmarried.

## THE HAY-HUMBERT MUDDLE SETTLED.

**Decision on Saturday—Alderman Humbert Sustained—"Something Very Extraordinary in the Last Count"—Balancing Evidence.**

The Hay-Humbert-Coffin-Cohen imbroglio has been definitely settled at last, the petition of Captain Hay being dismissed. The case has excited considerable interest owing to the fact that the stuffing of the ballot-box in order to secure the election Alderman Humbert, was alleged by the petitioner.

As will be seen there is a quasi—assumption of fraud in the last count, though not committed in the manner alleged by the petitioner. Judge Stowe delivered the judgement of the Court as follows:

"In this case we are both (Judge Sterrett and Stowe) of the opinion that the petition must be dismissed. We have had no time to prepare a formal opinion, but so far as the merits of the case are concerned, the question turns upon whether the first *general count*, called by the petitioners the *second count*, is shown to be erroneous or fraudulent. The evidence is overwhelming that such count *was correct* as to the votes actually in the ballot box at the time the count was made, and nothing is shown which even tends to indicate that any of those votes then counted were improperly placed in the box."

"As to the last count when the votes on both sides were so largely increased, there is certainly something very extraordinary in that fact, but assuming that the additional votes found on that count were *fraudulent*, this cannot affect the merits of the preceeding count, which appears to have been honest and correct. We feel bound to say, however, that the weight of evidence is clearly that the fraud in the last count (if fraud there was) was not committed, as alleged by the petitioners in their evidence."

## MATCHED, NOT MATED.

**Unfortunates Tired of a Life Partnership.**

On Saturday the Court issued the usual subpœna returnable in March, for the following unfortunates who, in the words of Patrick Henry, want "Liberty or death;"

John F. Bittner, wants to dissolve the partnership contract with Hanna Maria Bittner married in 1866. Ground of Divorce—adultery.

Mary A. Rice wants to be separated "now, henceforth and forever" from her liege lord Benjamon F. Rice, to whom she was married in 1867 Ground of divorce—abuse and desertion.

Robert R. Huston seeks a legal severance from his adorable spouse Angeline to whom he was married in 1870. Ground of divorce—adultery.

Mattie Hanna is tired of living with her husband George S. Hanna to whom she was joined in wedlock in 1869. Ground of divorce—adultry with sundry Pittsburgh and Allegheny blondes named in the petition.

John Price now believes that it is "good for man to be alone" and wants to be relieved of his matrimonial misiries, and seeks a legal severance from Cathasine Price, to whom he was married in 1865. Ground of divorce—adultery.

## RAILROAD SMASH UP.

**An Entire Train Thrown Over an Embankment.**

On Satuday a serious railroad accident occurred at Foster's Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by which a whole train was thrown over an embankmenl into the river and several passengers seriously injured. The entire train was badly wrecked, and the following passengers injured:

Thos. King, Franklin, ; Thos. Donathy, Greenville, Pa ; J. J. Haight, Pleasantville Mrs. L. C. Hart, Pleasantville ; F. G Ball, Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa. Wm. Coyle, Scrubgrass ; H. S. Gaite; Tidiote ; Wm. Wilkinson, Petersburg ; Wm. Wilson, Northeast, Erie county, Pa., Robert Welch, Colorado, Warren county; Pa. ; Wm. H. Fowler, Scrubgrass ; H. A. Coffin, Petroleum Centre ; F. Marion-Foxburg ; A. A. Richardson, Foxburg ; L. Walthour, engineer ; Con. Tarr, conductor ; Mr. McKee, fireman ; U. S. Grant, train boy, Petersburg ; S. S. Cunningham, Petersburg. None are dangerously injured except Thomas King and A. A. Richardson.

### Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

TO CURE Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

## Western Pennsylvania Patents.

The following is a list of the United States patents granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending January 23, 1872:

Bracket hook for show windows, J. Hodgkins, Harrisburg, Pa.

Machine for making horse shoes, W. R. Justus, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Shoenberger & Co., same place.

Journal bearing, J. H. Lindsay, Allegheny, Pa., antedated January 19, 1872.

Manufacture of sheet iron, W. Rogers, Apollo, assighor to himself and T. J. Burchfield, Allegheny, Pa.

Washing machine, Jerome Scott, Charleston, Pa.

Ejector for Artesian wells, M. Lytle, Oil City, Pa.

Chopping machine, J. A. Eberly, Reamstown, Pa., assignor to himself and A. Godschalk, same place.

Pressing wood, H. W. Fawcett, Titusville, and T. McGowan, Meredith, Pa.

Stop cock, J. Maclaren, Scranton, Pa.

Tobacco cutter, T. Schug and C. B. Alsover, Easton, Pa.

Grain doors for cars, H. Stahlnecker, Allentown, Pa.

Construction of walls for buildings, W. L. Stauffer, Allentown, Pa.

Bed Bottoms, T. Thomas and J. A. Kurtz, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Locomotive boiler furnace, John Wood, Jr., Conshohocken, Pa.

RE-ISSUES.

Washing machine, J. M. Clark, Lancaster, Pa.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**PURE WHITE LEAD.**

Pure White Lead. Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil. Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine. Turpentine.
Varnishes. Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils.
And at the lowest prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the purest drugs and medicines, selected particularly, for family use; also, pure wines and brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
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**PURE POTASH.**

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# PASSIVISM.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—The *Times* has a special from Jefferson City, written by its editor, Stetson Hutchins, which says that the Liberal State Convention settles all doubt concerning the success or failure of the Passive Policy by killing it. In three months from now, I predict that you won't hear "Passivism" mentioned even in Missouri, where the unclean thing was hatched, and as for its tenure in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, there is no need to waste a word upon a prospect so abjectly hopeless. The Liberals are to be the assassinators. *They see as clearly now, as most men do who keep their eyes open, that the best way to succeed in the nomination of a candidate, who shall be able to make head against Grant, and concentrate all the elements of the opposition, there must be two National Conventions, the straight Democratic, and the Liberal.*

It is probable that both will be arranged for the same time and place, and that their action will be similar. The Liberals will have the candidate, as the feeling is universal among the Democrats that if it is necessary to defeat Grant, they will fight under any decent leader; *but under no other flag than that of the time-honored Democracy. Its folds have flaunted at the head of a brave and determined host, which ten years of disaster could not dismay, and will not be laid aside.*

The Liberals have discovered that Gratz Brown has enough sagacity to see that Missouri is not the United States, and has advised that the Liberal movement be organized on a firm and broad basis, so that it can treat as a body with the Democracy, and have something more than empty words and measureless promises to offer in exchange for the suffrages of the *three million of Democrats.*

There is no doubt but that the National Convention, called to be held in Cincinnati in May, will be held, and that it will be respectable in numbers, character and influence, as assurances have been received by the leaders here from all sections of the country. It is true no array of prominent names are promised, although a large number are looking that way. But how large and how influential it will be, will depend entirely upon the developements of the next three months. That Convention, if at all probable, will provide for another to meet on the same day and at the same place with the Democratic Convention *The conundrum there will be, Who will nominate first and who will ratify? At any rate set this down as a fact, that* PASSIVISM IS SICK UNTO DEATH IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS. It will die, as it deserves to die, lamented by nobody.

# CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

### Harlan's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26.—Mr. WRIGHT presented the credentials of Senator-elect Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa.

Mr. MORTON then again called up the resolution for final adjournment on the 26th of May.

Mr. SUMNER opposed it and argued against any adjournment till the necessary laws should have been passed for the protection of colored people.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment providing that Congress should not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal was then rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 27.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment providing that there should be no final adjournment till after the passage of laws for the reduction of the tariff and internal taxation, and said: I think it must have become evident by this time that there is absolutely no reason for an early adjournment.

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) has been convicted out of his own mouth. He has shown that is "impolitic," that it is improper, that taking the general interests of the country into consideration it is unpatriotic, to provide at so early a period for an adjournment, when there are great and weighty subjects before us for consideration; when not a simple measure of legislation has been disposed of; when we are at sea with regard to all the great questions that are to be dealt with by this body.

He says that it is not a political trick that he is contemplating. If it is not, then I would like to know what it is.

Mr. MORTON declined to make any reply to the insinuations of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SCHURZ—I wish to say to the Senator that if there was any insinuation made, it was made by himself. It was not I that first spoke of political tricks.

Mr. MORTON—I have not used the word, sir.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no feeling whatever on the subject. His only desire was that Congress should not adjourn without having done the business required of it. There were several great questions which the people expected to receive attention at this session, and one of them was the question of the reduction of the tariff and the revenue. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) had told the Senate that the revenue had been reduced, but this was a mistake. The tariff upon certain articles imported from other countries had been reduced, but it did not uniformly or necessarily lead to a reduction of the revenue.

One of the great objections to the present tariff was that duties were imposed not for revenue, but for other purposes, and it oftened happened that a reducing of duty on certain articles increased the revenue derived from them, owing to the increased importations.

A Senator—That is against free trade.to

Mr. TRUMBULL—I have nothing se say about that. I have heard no defen of

### Free Trade

in this body. I have heard some Senators announcing themselves in favor of changing from a protective to a revenue tariff, but that does not imply that we are going to adopt free trade. I understand that the estimate for the present year will show that our revenue from duties will be the largest ever collected in the history of the government; that it will probably amount to $225,000,000 for the present fiscal year, many millions more than was ever collected in any previous year off the people of this country. Now I think the people expect some action on this subject. The internal revenue system also needs symplyfying. We ought to pass some law in relation to the financial condition of the country, in relation to our bonded debt. I am not, and have not for years been, satisfied with the way the finances of the country have been managed. As long ago as three years, I tried to devise some means by which we could get the vast amount of gold hoarded up in the Treasury out of the Treasury. It seemed to me nonsense to have lying idle there $100,000,000 when we were owing $2,000,000,000, and paying interest upon it, and we came very near passing a bill compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to

### Disgorge That Gold,

and let it go out among the people, and let it be used to wipe out a portion of the debt, on which we are paying interest. We would have saved more than $20,000,000 in gold to this country, if that and he referred as his authority for the statement to a letter which appeared in the New York *Herald* of November 15th, a carefully written letter, giving the names of the officers and challenging denial.

### The Amnesty Bill was Taken Up.

Mr. LOGAN asked to have it temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HILL said he now felt an increased interest in the amnesty bill, because there was a vacancy on the Supreme bench of Georgia, and the Governor was anxiously waiting the passage of this bill, which would relieve some of the ablest jurists in the State, and give him a wider choice in filling the vacancy.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, and in opposition to Mr. Sumner's amendment. He said the very first step in the process of reconstruction was necessarily amnesty, in order to qualify those who were to take part in the reorganized governments.

The assumed disqualification made amnesty a great civil, political and moral necessity at the end of the war, and in accordance with stale principle the question of general amnesty had been long ago settled. The question now before the Senate was whether it would pass a bill granting amnesty, not quite universal, but so nearly so as to put an end to special legislation on the subject. He was convinced that it would be wise to pass this bill.

He remarked that Mr. Sumner's amendment was unconstitutional and ought to be rejected. This assertion of the equal civil, political and social rights of all men in hotels, churches, schools, theatres and everywhere, was all well and he hoped the day would come when we should be all so thoroughly imbued with the principles of justice, humanity and Christianity as to take all men without distinction of

### Color to our Firesides and Blossoms.

But certainly it was not within the province of Congress to enforce them by direct legislation.

Mr. MORRILL criticised in detail the provisions of Mr. Sumner's bill, and argued that Congress has no power to enact them into law, except so far as they applied to common carriers, and he warned the Senate against disregarding the constitutional line of separation between the Federal and State Governments, upon the preservation of which the Republic depended.

Mr. FLANAGAN followed. He was in favor of the amnesty bill, and also the amendment, but there were those at the South for whose relief he would not vote—Jefferson Davis for instance. He

### Criticized Horace Greeley

for going bail for Davis, and announced his own belief in the good old doctrine that Americans should rule America.

Finally the amnesty bill was postponed, and made the special order for Monday at one o'clock, the final vote not to be taken until Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### Bills Passed.

The following bills passed:

An act providing that the Superintendent of common schools, in conjunction with the Governor, shall appoint annually three State trustees in each nominal school district.

Also, an act to prevent selling intoxicating liquors on election days.

### The Fee Bill.

The bill making a general supplement to the act taxing certain officers, approved March 10, 1870, was called up and passed, as amended, giving county officers of Allegheny their expenses and two thousand dollars before dividing with the State.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed Mr. Beck's substitute, first, because it contained a statement that was not true; namely: that the President had declared martial law in the State of South Carolina. That was not true. Martial law suspended civil law, and if that had been suspended the recent trials in Columbus, South Carolina, would not have been held, where two of the ablest lawyers in the land were feed largely to defend the Ku Klux wretches and actually left the court room in shame. For his own part he should have had no objection to see hundreds or thousands of these Ku Klux wretches tried by drum head court martial and swinging to the highest trees.

Mr. VAN TRUMP questioned the statement as to the counsel for the Ku Klux prisoners having been driven out of court by shame at the developments made.

Mr. STEVENSON replied that one of them (Stanberry of Ohio) left the Court House, while one of his clients was on trial, because he was sickened by the facts developed. And the other, Reverdy Johnson, left Columbia while the cases were still on.

Mr. VAN TRUMP said that Stanberry had left only, when his duty, that of arguing the law points, was performed.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. Van Trump if he said that Stanberry was not ashamed of the developments.

Mr. VAN TRUMP—Did not know anything about that.

Mr. STEVENSON would undertake to say that Stanberry was ashamed and must have been ashamed, and that if he were not, every friend of his would be ashamed of him.

### Poland's Resolution Adopted.

After further discussion Mr. Beck's substitute was rejected and Mr. Poland's resolution adopted.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill appropriates $17,943,347.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the general

### Civil Appropriation Bill.

In reference to the item for the punishment of frauds at the Pension Office, Mr. GARFIELD stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had been assured yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior that fully one-fourth of the

### Pensions Now Paid Were Frauds.

He had been so startled by such an extraordinary statement that he had written down the words at the time, and the Commissioner of Pensions who was present at the time, confirmed the statement.

Messrs. BUTLER (Mass.) and HALE (Maine,) made remarks confirmatory of the statement. The latter alluded particularly to a batch of two hundred or three hundred cases in New York, applications for pensions for the war of 1812, of which were all found to be fraudulent, got up by claim agents, some of whom had been arrested, tried and convicted, while others had fled to Canada.

After progressing with the bill as far as the forty-second page, the committee rose.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs Dawes and Brooks of New York regents of the deaf and dumb institution at Washington.

The House then adjourned.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general debate. A few members were absent.

Mr. BECK spoke against

### The Telegraph Scheme.

He said that he had been a member of the Select Committee of the last Congress on the subject. He then opposed both schemes reported. When neither party ventured their project before the House, he had thought that both had been abandoned. Neither the President nor the Postmaster General had recommended Governmental control of the telegraph system, when this Congress met on March 4th; now it was urged as a necessity. The Senate Committee too, was urging a pet scheme known as the Hubbard bill. He contended that the whole scheme was an effort still further to centralize and consolidate all power in the government officials at Washington; that the present Postmaster General was an unfit depository for such enormous power; that his scheme would cost the country at least sixty millions of dollars outlay to begin with, and an annual tax of ten millions of dollars to sustain it, and that it would add at least twenty-five thousand employees to the sixty-five or seventy thousand now drawing salaries directly from the Treasury. He charged that the cost of the service here and in other countries had been misstated and concealed by the Postmaster General to induce Congress to confer this power, coupled with a great banking system, upon him. He showed that already in England a censorship had been established over telegraphic communication. He contended that it would be done here whenever political or other purposes required it. He claimed that while the proposed system might suit in a personal government of Europe, where railroads, stage coaches, and all machinery were owned by the government, the reverse, so long as we are a free people, always must be true here. He continued that the government might as well take control of the railroads, and express companies, as of the telegraph lines, as the abuses were as great monopolis as dangerous. He reviewed the testomony of Orton, Hubbard and others as to the working of the cost of the system in Europe, showed that when fully considered it was very little cheaper than our present system, and instanced Belgium as the best managed and most economical of the European systems. He showed that while the uniform charge in Belgium was ten cents for an ordinary message, the average cost of each message to the Government for the average distance of fifty miles was seventeen and a half-cents, yet the Belgium telegraph was self sustaining, while the annual excess of expenditures over the receipts in the whole European system was only four millions. He contended that it was ignorance or an attempt to deceive, which induced the Postmaster-General to say that messages could be sent from New work to San Francisco for twenty cents, without an enormous taxation on the people to sustain the telegraph for the benefit of not over two hundred and fifty thousand of our thirty-nine millions of people, and these generally speculators or men able to pay. There was no demand for a change by the people now using the telegraph. The railroads were all run by telegraphic orders; their lines could not be used if the secrecy so much boasted of under the proposed system was to be obtained. He examined the Hubbard, or Senate Committee, bill in detail, showing that it was a scheme to save from bankruptcy the Grant monopoly.

Returning to Cresswell's report he read a communication from Prescott the electrician of the Western Union Company, showing that the Postmaster General had not stated the cost of the system in England truly. While he regretted to see the growing power of the great monopoly known as the Western Union Telegraph Company, he did not know any remedy for it, he did not think that the remedy proposed was a good one. It was like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Beck, criticizing particularly the admission that he had no remedy to propose for the great telegraph monopoly. He admitted that up to the present there was no just cause of complaint against the manner in which the Western Union Telegraph Company had administered its great functions; and that perhaps as long as it remained under its present management there would be no good cause of complaint. But he thought that a remedy for possible mismanagement ought to be found. He was sorry to hear his friend from Kentucky state that he knew no remedy. He regarded the Hubbard proposition as one tending at least to furnish a remedy, not that he himself was in favor of it. He had no idea that he should ever be drawn to support the scheme of the Postmaster General.

Mr. BECK, in replying to the remark of Mr. Dawes, said he thought this country was going to be the worst corporation-ridden country in the world, but he was more afraid of the great corporation known as the government of the United States, than he was of any other.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Wells of Missouri, in favor of organizing the Indian territory of Oklahama, by Mr. Townsend of Pennsylvania, on protection of home industry; by Mr. Coghlan in support of the policy of reserving public lands for the toiling poor, and by Mr. Duell on the system of bounty land warrants to the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Adjourned.

## OHIO.

### New Bills.

COLUMBUS, January 26.—In the Senate bills were introduced to provide that the putative father of an illegitimate child shall not be entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the House a bill was passed to authorize the incorporation of the Alumni Association. Bills were introduced to punish persons who seek to instigate laborers to strike, by a fifty dollars fine and sixty days imprisonment, and to regulate the sale of petroleum and illuminating oils. A resolution was adopted for the inspection of public works of the State, by three competent engineers, to be appointed.

BOSTON, January 28.—Edward Hammond, the last of the Dartmoor prisoners, died in Lynn, on Thursday, aged 76.

# State Legislatures.

Special to THE POST.]

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### SENATE.

#### Miscellaneous.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The bill incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company, was reported as committed.

#### New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ANDERSON—Supplement to the act relative to change of venue, requiring that the expenses of the trial shall be paid by the county from which suits are removed; the act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Economy railroad; and the act conferring power on the Courts of Common Pleas to charter gas and water companies.

Bills for the employment of special detectives in criminal cases, and to repeal the act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, was reported negatively.

The following bills were introduced:

Supplement to the act of February 9, 1845, consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

An act to vacate Quarry street in the borough of Sewickly in Allegheny county.

Supplement to the act authorizing the Borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Act to incorporate the American Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Act incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny.

Act to incorporate the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny.

Supplement to the act to incorporate the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company.

#### Bill Reported Favorably.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Finance Committee's act making the the compensation of election officers in Allegheny county two dollars and fifty cents per day.

The act to enable the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny to increase its capital stock to two thousand dollars.

A further supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny county prison.

The act for the appointment of an additional notary public for the county of Allegheny.

Adjourned until ten A. M. Wednesday next.

By Associated Press.]

#### Revolutionary Action of the House

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The *Patriot* argues that the adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday next, without the consent of the Senate, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that the House has committed self-destruction, and advises that the doors be closed and the people choose new representatives.

## THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

### Leet Styled a Liar.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Brigham, one of the bookkeepers in a general order store, testified that excessive charges could not exist without the connivance of the Collector of the port.

Benjamin Mudgett was recalled. He knew Leet spoke to him about interference by the Secretary of the Treasury with the general order business. Leet then said "I've got a man who can

### Put His Hand on Boutwell's Shoulder."

Leet's evidence denying this assertion was read, and witness swore to the exact words. Witness heard O. B. Mattison and James B. Taylor say that Grinnell could do nothing in the general order business, as he had been forced to give it to Leet, Porter and Lindsay, who afterwards sublet the business.

### Porter and Grant Implicated in the Foul Business.

Bixby also informed the witness that he had paid Gen. Porter for the privilege, and offered to show him the check. Witness is certain from all he had heard and seen that Porter was engaged in these jobs; *would not believe Porter under oath*, if he denied his connection with the general order business. Witness was appointed Deputy Appraiser, but on hearing that the President had been informed by Secretary Boutwell that he (witness) was an enemy of the administration, he resigned, expressing his regret that the President should countenance acts of military adventurers in New York.

A. P. Miller, warehouse man, said that the bonded warehouse business was much overdone in New York, and the rates charged were too low, owing to the excessive competition.

Adjourned.

### Moieties.

NEW YORK, January 25.—At the Custom House investigation to-day, George Wood testified to receiving five dollars, when a Custom House clerk, for looking after a parcel. Witness did not know of any inspector having received gratuities from importers. Witness himself did not often receive gratuities.

### Was Not Bought.

Beck with, from Oneida county, said he voted for Smith as Speaker of Assembly, of his own motion, and never had been asked so to vote by the Custom House.

### A Private Speculation.

E. P. Bigelow testified to paying money to Custom House officials for holding back iron, by which witness had saved two hundred dollars, and the Inspector said he had saved two hundred dollars.

### Warehouse Charges.

H. J. Meyer, warehouseman, testified as to warehouse charges.

### A Simdered Innocent.

D. G. Ford testified that he voted for Smith for Speaker of the Assembly, but not under the pressure of any officials as stated by some former witness.

### Lost Goods.

Benj. Jones, importer, testified to losing goods between the vessel and his store.

### More Corruption.

John McKee, assistant weigher, testified to several instances where gangs of men were sent to the primary elections for political work, generally receiving pay as if at work for the Government: knew Mr. Vancott, who cannot read or write, holding a position in the Custom House. At one time nine members of the Vancott family held office; know that Wm. Martin holds a position in the Custom House because he voted at a convention as he was told to.

### Discharged for Political Reasons.

He (McKee) was discharged in November for attending the Reform meetings and denouncing the Republicans.

T. H. Schneider, manufacturer, testified that a number of articles, including a box of jewelry, twelve feet long by twelve feet wide, passed out of the steamship, City of London, on Thanksgiving Day, without paying duty; was told by A. A. Lowe that he

### Feed the Inspectors.

E. Roberts testified to paying the inspectors for getting goods quickly, as extra work, and such is the general practice.

Adjourned.

# FOREIGN.

## FRANCE.

### The Assembly—Thiers—Sherman.

PARIS, January 27.—The Assembly has adopted four clauses of the Merchant Navy bill.

The report of M. Deisolon on the commercial treaty with England was presented to-day but not read.

It is reported that Thiers is opposed to the creation of a Vice Presidency

A special dispatch from Nice states that Minister Washburne gave a grand banquet to General Sherman on the eve of his departure for Italy. The American squadron was ready to sail for an Italian port.

### Programme of the Reds.

PARIS January 27.—The plan of the Republican evolutionary uprising has been organized over the whole territory of the South of France. The movement was held ready for immediate commencement in case Thiers' resignation of the Presidency resulted in the appointment of the Duke D'Aumale or Marshal Mac Mahon to the chief authority of the executive. The Republicans keep the peace only subject to the Bordeaux arrangement for the establishment and maintenance of a Democratic form of government in France. Any authorized attempt which may be made for the restoration of a monarchy absolves them from the obligation, and they will proceed to take up arms. Gambetta's recent voyage to Bordeaux, induced an understanding with the Republican leaders on the subject. Surpluses of money, arms, amunition and provisions and all other necessary requisites were on hand and then followed the pledging, for formation of a resolution, to the effect that if civil war should be determined on, the fight would be continued, and that the Republicans shall in the meantime maintain their preparations for future possibilities.

Should M. Ponyer Quertier retire from the ministry M. Picard will succeed to the office.

### Much Ado About Nothing.

PARIS, January 28.—A dispatch from Frohsdorff says that nothing is known there of the alleged approaching visit of the Count De Paris to the Count De Chambord.

## ENGLAND

### Gladstone—The Peabody Fund.

LONDON, January 26.—The Duke of Newcastle declares that the conservatives of England distrust Gladstone because he is believed to favor the abolition of the House of Lords.

The Trustees of the Peabody fund have let out five hundred houses, with planted ground attached, at Bristo, to small families, in accordance with the directions of the late Peabody.

### The "Poor" Prince—The Queen—Commercial Relations With France.

LONDON, January 28.—The Prince of Wales contemplates a sea voyage as soon as pleasant weather sets in. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert is now being refitted for the Prince's convenience, and during the mont of April His Royal Highness will embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean, and to the Maderia Islands.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will not, as has been stated, open the approaching session of Parliament in person.

A messenger left the Foreign Office yesterday with important dispatches for Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France. These dispatches state definitely the attitude of the English Government with regard to the commercial treaty between the two nations, and are intended to rectify the misapprehensions which have prevailed in France as to the position of England upon the subject.

## RUSSIA.

### Reported Reconciliation with Rome.

ROME, January 28.—The Pope yesterday granted an audience to the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar of Russia, This is regarded as an indication of a reconciliation of the differences which have existed between His Holiness and the Czar. It is reported that the Pope will in return for the permission to refill the vacant Polish Episcopal sees, sanctioning the adoption of the Russian language in the Roman Catholic churches of those provinces with the mixed population lying between Russia proper and Poland proper.

## ITALY.

### New Loan—Pere Hyacinthe.

ROME, January 27.—The Committee of the Chamber deputies have agreed a report in favor of a loan of 300,000,000 Livers.

A new religious journal has been established here which will oppose the dogma of infallibility Pere Hyacinthe is to be one of the contributors.

## THE HORNET'S HEGIRA.

### Not Chased by a Spanish Steamer—Safe Arrival at Baltimore.

HAVANA, January 27.—A report is current that the Captain of the steamer Hornet bored holes in her bottom at the harbor of Port au Prince and sank her, in preference to having her taken to the United States by the steamer Congress.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A special from Baltimore states that the fillibustering steamer Hornet arrived there last night.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The steamer Hornet was about eight days making her trip from Port au Prince. There was no Spanish vessel there at the time of her departure.

## SMALL POX.

### Notes Here and There.

NEW YORK, January 28.—An Havana dispatch says the small pox is epidemic in that place.

There were twelve cases of small pox reported yesterday; five deaths since yesterday, and twenty-six during the week. The disease has broken out in a few places on the line of the Harlem railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—The small pox deaths for the week ending today were 177, a decrease of thirty-two deaths to one hundred cases.

## OBITUARY.

### Hon. N. S. Eddy.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 38,—Hon. Norman S. Eddy, Secretary of the State of Indiana, died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city of heart disease.

### H. T. Rumsey.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 28.—H. T. Rumsey, a prominent citizen of Lacrosse, died at Chippewa Falls yesterday afternoon, from an overdose of laudanum taken to produce sleep, while suffering from a severe nervous affection.


MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the he Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hopes to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale as "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

## WESTERN PENNA. POULTRY EXHIBITION.

### Over Two Thousand "Fowls" at City Hall—Tall Crowing Among the Feathered Tribe.

The first annual exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society commenced at City Hall, yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and will continue until Saturday evening. As this is the first poultry exhibition which has been attempted here, except in the county fairs, considerable interest was taken in the matter, and the result has been that the finest collection of fowls which our citizens have ever seen has been secured and is now on exhibition.

The entries so far number upwards of two thousand, and embrace all varieties of fowl, from the ginger colored, full blooded game Bantams to the gigantic Bramahs, and Cochins, and Shanghais. Besides these were an immense number of choice breeds and varieties of ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea hens, quals, setter dogs, bull dogs, &c.

The hall is tastefully decorated, and presented quite a handsome appearance, particularly around the stage. The following is the classification:

CLASS A.—Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins and White Cochins. The collection in this class is very large, and includes some very handsome fowls.

CLASS B.—Grey Dorkings, Silver Grey Dorkings, Colored Dorkings, White Dorkings, with rose combs, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Spanish, Black Hamburgs, White and Black Leghorns, and Dominiques.

CLASS C.—White Crested Polish, Golden Spangled Polish, Silver Spangled Polish, Sultans and Frizzled. The Frizzled chickens are a curiosity, and are acknowledged to be the "homeliest" looking fowls in the hall.

CLASS D.—Black Breasted Red Game, Brown Red Game, Ginger Red Game, Yellow Duck Wing Game, Silver Duck Wing Game, Red Pile Game, Irish Gray Game, Black Game, Dominique Game, and Earl of Derby Game.

CLASS E.—The principal feature of this class are the Houdans, of which a large number are on exhibition.

CLASS F.—Golden Seabright Bantams, Silver Seabright Bantams, Black Red Game Bantams, Duck Wing Game Bantams, Black African Bantams, White Bantams, Dominique Bantams.

CLASS G.—Bronze Turkeys, Wild Turkeys, White Holland Turkeys, Buff and Blue Turkeys.

CLASS H.—Aylesbury Ducks, Rouen Ducks, Cayuga, Grey Call Ducks, White Call Ducks, Labrador Ducks and Poland Ducks.

The stage is occupied by a fine collection of birds, including canaries, parrots, mocking birds, parequettes gold fish in globes and aquariums, white and Brazilian squirrels stuffed birds of all kinds, rustic works bird cages, etc.

The display of bull pups is immense and the novel and luxurious spectacle is presented of bull terriers resting their weary limbs on blue and pink velvet cushions. The gigantic cochins keep up a continual chorus with their tremendous crowing.

The hall will be open daily from eight o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock, P. M., and promises to be, as it certainly deserves to be, both a "fowl and a financial success."

### Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention.

We have received from Messrs. Glenn & Bros., the report of the second joint convention of the Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers of the United States, held at Syracuse, on the 20th ult:

"In the conferences between the wool-growers and the manufacturers, it was conceded by the former that their business could not flourish unless the latter were fully established and sustained; that capitalists would not invest adequate sums in buildings and machinery, without good prospect of profit and permanency in the business; that without permanency the needful skill and experience in operatives could not be maintained; that, taking into view the price of labor in Europe, and the price of labor and wool here, the manufacture of woolens could not be established here in competition, unless some favor on public ground could be accorded to the manufacturer; and both parties insisted that the importance of the industry in every point of view, besides its magnitude, made claim for favorable legislation valid. It was shown by ample proof, that wool could not be grown here, unless the manufacturers of wool could be permanently established; and that the consumption of woolens could never reach the adequate figure of ten dollars per head of the increasing population, unless wool-growing and the manufacture of wool both take their place among the established and successful industries of the country.

"The manufacturers, on their part, claimed, as these cheap wools entered English ports free of duty, and as the cost of labor entering into the production of woolen goods in Europe was less than half the rates paid in this country, that such duties should be asked of our government as would place them in fair competition with foreign manufacturers in our own market."

The report abounds in statistical information of great importance to growers and manufacturers.

## HIGH TAXES.

### Heavy Assessment for 1872.

The following table, showing the difference between the assessments for 1871 and 1872, exhibits the fact that if we have improvements, we are, in the words of the immortal Franklin, "paying pretty dearly for our whistle."

| | 1871. Mills. | 1872. Mill. |
|---|---|---|
| Old City property | 6 | 12 |
| City proper, "rural" | 4 | 8 |
| Old City, separate indebtedness | 3 | 3 |
| Lawrenceville, separate indebtedness | 4 | 5 |
| On sales of merchandise | 1 | 1½ |
| On sales on commission, etc | 1 | 1½ |
| On retail sales of liquors | 10 | 12 |
| On sales of auctioneers | 1 | 1½ |
| On sales of mercantile brokers | 10 | 12 |
| On sales of brokers and bankers | ½ | 1 |
| On receipts of insurance, express and telegraph companies | 1½ | 2½ |
| On receipts of billiard tables and ten pin alleys | 5 | 10 |
| On city property, for fire department | 4 | 6 |
| On rural property, for fire department | 0 | 4 |
| On gross receipts of fire, marine and life insurance companies, for fire department | 3½ | 0 |

It will be seen that some of the taxes are quadrupled, and that we cannot put on Metropolitan airs, and go on increasing salaries, expenses, etc., without somebody having to pay the "fiddler." The prospects for property holders is not very "rosy."

### During Our Interview

The American Consul at Bankok, presented the King an elegant assortment of his medicines from Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., for the use of the Court. He explained to his majesty their origin from the great chemist and their use. The Cherry Pectoral for coughs—the sarsaparilla for eruptive diseases and the Ague Cure for the fevers that are so fatal in this hot country. The dangerous condition of a favorite wife in the palace with one of the disorders these medicines cure, gave him special interest in these products of medical skill; indeed, these medicall marvels interested him more in our country than all the other attentions we had shown him.—Letters from a Lady in Siam. d&w

### John Foley's Gold Pens

For sale by Myers Schoyer & Co., 145 Wood street.

## THE FORTIFICATION FUND.

### Distribution of the Fund.

Pursuant to call, quite a respectable number of gentlemen met yesterday afternoon at the Iron City Bank.

John Harper, Esq., was called to the chair, and George A. Berry, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Mr. Harper read the notice as published in the newspapers.

After some remarks in reference to how the funds should be distributed, in which most of those present took part, on motion of Mr. W. G. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Joseph Dilworth, it was

*Resolved*, That the amount of the contributions as accumulated be distributed among such charitable and other public institutions as this meeting shall select, and that each institution so selected shall be required to give a bond of indemnity to the Committee having charge of the funds. The following were selected as suitable institutions to which disttribution should be made, the vote having been taken on each separately, viz:

1 To the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the amusement fund of the institution.
2. Homopathic Hospital.
3. Home of the Friendless.
4. Church Home.
5. Home for aged Protestant Women.
6. Passavant Hospital.
7. Home for destitute men.
8. School of Design for Women.
9. Mercy Hospital.
10. Young Mens' Library Association.
11. Pittsburgh Association for the relief of the Poor.
12 Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny City.
13. Working Women's Boarding Home.
14. Allegheny Orphan Asylum.
15. Sheltering Arms Society.

On motion of Mr. Charles J. Clark, seconded by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr.

*Resolved*, That the money be distributed equally among the institutions above named.

On motion of Mr. John D. Jennings, and seconded by Mr. Albree.

*Resolved*, That the Committee having charge of the funds be authorized to make the distribution.

On motion of Mr. William Morrison.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the contributors be tendered to the Committee for the faithful manner in which they managed the funds.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the proceedings be published in the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

## CONFLAGRATION.

### A Market Street Dry Goods House Twice on Fire.

Yesterday morning at about half-past nine o'clock a woman on Market street discovered fire in the dry goods store of Mr. T.F. Phillips, No. 87 Market street. The flames were soon extinguished, apparently, without having extended beyond the room in which they were discovered. The fire had caught from a flue leading up from the furnace in the cellar, on the right hand side of the store room. A large amount of fine goods were ranged on shelves along this side of the store, and in front of them hung a curtain. The curtain was burned away, and thus all the goods on the shelves were damaged to a greater or less extent by the fire.

About eleven o'clock another fire broke out on the second floor. No alarm was permitted to be struck, and the party inside extinguished the flames, though not without a severe struggle. Marshal Butler confiscated buckets from a neighboring establishment, and the extempore fire department worked with a will at the fire which had already gained considerable headway. The smoke in the second-story was so dense as almost to prevent the men working there, and the black clouds puffing out of the windows almost immediately attracted a large crowd in the street. Slight damage was done by the second fire, but had not the men who were there, been present, it is probable that the building, with its entire stock, would have been destroyed. Mr. Phillips, having gone into bankruptcy, yielded possession of his store and its contents into the hands of the Sheriff on Tuesday evening, at six o'clock, and from that time the place was under the charge of one of the Sheriff's Deputies. Mr. P. of course, having no further interest in it. The building, a three-story brick, is valued at about $12,000, and is insured for $4,000. The damage to the building is about $100. The stock in the store amounts to about $15,000, and the loss on stock, by both fires, is $500.

THE Council desks, railings and President's desks in the new City Hall will cost $3,812; the chairs $9 75 each; office chairs $12 50.

### Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenback & Co.; No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artifical eyes, noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. d&w:lt

### A Preparation

So widely and favorably known as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, needs few words of praise from us. This compound has won its way to the highest favor in the public mind, and multitudes, who have used other remedies for the restoration of their hair, have, on trying the Sicilian Renewer, been made glad by the speedy restoration of their gray hair to its natural color, and the thin locks thickened up, as in the days of early youth. It also prevents the hair falling out, makes it soft and glossy, and is altogether the best preparation for its intended purposes before the public.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*. d&w

### Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, has for over three years offered, through nearly every paper in the United States, a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh in the head which he can not cure. That he has treated thousands of cases and had no claims presented for the reward from any one who has made a thorough use of his means of cure, is strong and conclusive evidence that he possesses sure means of curing this loathsome disease. The Catarrh Remedy is sold by all Druggists. (w&s) 568

### Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient, and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 110 |
| United States 6s, 1881 | 115¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | 1.6¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 111¾ |
| United States 10-40s | 110¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 110¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 112¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 112¾ |
| Union Pacific Road | 94 |
| Central Pacific Railroad | |
| Cy. Pacifics | |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

REMARKS—There has been a slight abatement in the severity of the weather, but it is yet too cold for comfort many feet from a "red hot" stove. The rivers continue ice bound, with no present prospect of a "break up. This state of things has a depressing effect on the markets, which are dull, with little prospect of improvement until after the opening of navigation. The late advance in flour and wheat is still maintained, and holders sell up to quotations. The indications are that prices will go still higher. The railreads are overrun with business, and although they strain every nerve to carry freights "on time," they are in some instances "behind time," and until after the "cold snap" is over, and the river opens, merchants will have to bear delay as best they can.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 623 |
| Cheese, bxs | 114 |
| Wheat, sks | 629 |
| Rye, sacks | 116 |
| Butter, pks | 28 |
| Bacor, tcs | 16 |
| Apples, bbls | 112 |
| Corn, sks | 540 |
| Barley, sks | 564 |
| Oats, sks | 536 |
| Bacon, pcs | 3,439 |

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—Since our last general review the coffee market has ruled firm at an advance of ½c per pound, while the general opinion is that the advance will be sustained. Sugars—The market for raw sugars is not so strong, with the exception of the better grades, of which the stock is light; the current rates were:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 28a30c; Laguayra 25a26c; Mocha 45c; roasted, pure, 28c; lower grades 25a25c.

SUGARS—Refined, standard hards 13¼c; A, 12¾c; B, 12¾c; extra C, 12½c; C yellow 12¼c. Porto Rico sugars—choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c; Demarara 11¾a12c. New Orleans—fair 10c; good 10¼c; prime 11c; choice 11¾c.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's 60c; White Honey 60c; Lovering's 60c; Durant's 60c; Sugar Drips 75c; Brune's 60c, other grades 48a60c; New Orleans Molasses, old, 50c; new crop 60c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¾c; good 9c; fair 8½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

SPICES—Pepper 23c; Allspice 18c; Cassia 50c; Cloves 25c; Nutmegs $1 40.

HAY—The market was firm with a good demand; we note sales of baled at $24a28 in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Are in good supply; the current rates were 75a85c per bushel, as per quality.

BACON AND PROVISONS—In good supply and demand; leading houses report sales of sugar cured hams at 13a13½c; sugar cured shoulders 8¾c; plain 7½c; rib sides 8c; short rib 8½c; clear rib 9c; ham sausage 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16¾c; lard in tierces, steamed 9¾c; in kits 10c; kegs and buckets 10½a11c; mess pork $14 50a15 00 per bbl; pigs feet $2 25 per keg.

ASHES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The leading dealers report a fair business doing at the following: Soda ash common 4c; refined 4½a4¾c; nitrate soda 5c; potash 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The result was, prices have been more firm for some days, with sales of common to fair at $3 00a3 50; prime to choice $ 50a5 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, with more sellers than buyers; market naturally dull, with sales of common at 50a55c; good to prime 60c per gallon.

BUTTER—Market a shade firmer; we can report a fair stock on hand, sufficient for all ordinary purposes; the principle inquiry was for the best quality with sales at 22a25c; fair to medium, 15a20c.

BEANS—Receipts light with a moderate demand, we note sales of small white at $2 50; mixed, $2.

BROOM CORN—Dull and prices unsettled; the current figures are difficult to obtain.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was a dull one; this is probably as well known to our readers as to ourselves; it can be obtained at 4c per lb.

CIDER—The demand was fair and sales regular; prices range at $5 00a8 00a10 00 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The sales were confined to small lots at $1 50 per cwt. and 80c per bushell.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply; sales of eastern cultivated at $13 00a16 00; sackets, $17 00 per bbl.

CANDLES—In good supply with sales of mould at 12c per lb; star, 21c.

CARBON OIL—The market was without animation; we can report sales of standard brands at 21c per gallon for round lots; the usual adve from store.

CHEESE—The business we have before noted has been maistained, with sales of Goshen at 15¼a16c; factory 14a15c; dairy 13a14c per lb.

COUNTRY LARD—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices range from 8a8½c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We are noted sales in a regular way at $4 per case.

DRESSED HOGS—The season is about over; we hear of occasional sales at 5a6c.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the tendency being to higher figures, in fact some dealers are asking higher figures; we quote nominally good to choice red winter wheat at $7 50a7 75; choice Minnesota at $7 75a7 87; fair to good spring extras at $7 25a7 50 per barrel. Rye flour $5a5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts for some days have been light, being barely sufficient to meet the current wants of the market. Wheat is held firmly; we quote choice red winter at $1 52a1 55; amber $1 55; white $1 54a1 56. Rye in good demand, buyers being more numerous; sales were made at 95c; certain dealers are holding at $1. Corn dull; the supply being in excess of the demand; mixed ear was sold at 58a60c; shelled at 61a63c, sales from store were made at the usual advance. Oats—demand active, would sell readily at 50c; prices have evidently reached the bottom. Barley dull; buyers very shy; prices nominal.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market seemed firm, but was not active, at least, not here. The oil men contend that operations in crude have been transferred to the oil regions, and that the occupation of the oil broker is numbered among the things of the past.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote nominally:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10½c |
| S. O. all year | 10c |
| B. O. all year | 13c |
| S. O. first 6 months | 10¾c |
| B. O. first 6 months | 12½c |

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches:

REFINED.

The market is reported weak and nothing doing. Prices have declined a shade, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 21¼c |
| February | 21¾c |
| March | 23c |

The above for oil delivered in the Eastern markets.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—The *Courier* says: The market is very quiet along the creek, without any change in prices. Sales as follows:

UPPER ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 600 | bbls. spot | 3 80 |
| 200 | bbls. spot | $3 82¼ |
| 1,000 | " " | 3 85 |
| 500 | " " | 3 90 |
| 1,000 | " " | 3 90 |
| 1,000 | " s. o. 1st quarter | 3 85 |

ROUSEVILLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | " Spot | 4 00 |
| 580 | " Spot | 4 00 |
| 500 | " 45 gravity | 4 02½ |

LOWER ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | " Spot | 4 00 |
| 1,000 | " b. o. June | 4 52½ |

OIL CITY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | bbls. spot | $4 17½ |
| 1,000 | " b. o. c. m. Feb to June | 4 45 |

NEW YORK, January 31.—Closing of the 30th. Market dull. Crude in bulk heald at 13c; shipping orders held at 17c. Refined 22¾a23c; cases 28¼a28¼c. Philadelphia delivery dull and 15wer; sales of 1,000 bbls. refined at January at 21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Market quiet and dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard white | 21¾c |
| Cases | 27¾c |
| February | 22¾c |
| Crude in bulk | 11¾c |

OIL CITY, January 31.—Market quiet and inactive; ordinary on Lower Road held at $4 00, 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 31.—Quiet and little doing at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, January 31.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—The market quiet at $3 85 for spot; $3 87½ s. o. first quarter.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, January 27, 1872.

The following are the arrivals of live stock, at the Central Yards, East Liberty, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 415 cars; hogs, 145 cars; sheep, 68 cars; horses, 22 cars; mules, 18 cars. Comparing the arrivals with those of last week, we find there has been an increase of forty cars of cattle, and fourteen of mules, and a decreaae of thirty of hogs, four of sheep and ten of horses.

FREIGHT.

An advance on freight takes place on Thursday, February 1st, the full particulars of which we will give in our next weekly report.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week up till to-day have been heavy, aggregating 415 cars, or 40 more than for the week preceding. With unfavorable advices from the eastern markets, the feeling here was very bad indeed. The market opened up dull on Tuesday, and was slow and draggy until the close. Cattle sold fully ½c cheaper than last week, and the trade was very unsatisfactory to sellers, most of whom complained of losing money. The Allegheny dealers, finding cattle very cheap here, in fact, cheaper than they could get elsewhere, telegraphed to partners in Chicago not to buy any stock, and, pitching in, bought some 10 loads here for that market. To-day most all the cattle have been shipped out, a good many of them going east on first hands. Yesterday New York was cleaned up, and in consequence the feeling here to-day is a little better, though prices have not advanced any. Following are the rates current:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb. steers | $5 50a6 00 |
| Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 | 5 25a5 35 |
| Common to medium, | 4 25a5 00 |
| Bulls, stags and cows, | 3 50a4 00 |
| Stock steers, | 3 50a4 00 |

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs as will be seen by above arrivals have been some thirty cars lighter than last week. The weather has been good for the trade, cold and dry, and with a fair demand; ruling prices have been better than last week ¼c; Philadelphia tops selling from $4 90 to $5 10 per hundred pounds. To-day the market is firm and steady with fair prospects ahead; the demand continues good and the receipts are not more than are required to meet it. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs. $4 80a4 95; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50a4 65; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, $4 35.

SHEEP.

Since our last report there has been no change in prices. The receipts have been lighter than for the week previous. The market may be said to be firm and steady, with a good demand ruling, especially for the best grades. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 100 to 110 lbs | $7 00a7 25 |
| Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs | 6 25a6 75 |
| Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs | 5 25a5 75 |
| Common, 70 to 75 lbs | 4 75a5 00 |
| Foot rot and scalawags, ₱ head | 1 50a2 50 |

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 30.—Flour is dull. Wheat dull and declined ½c; at $1 23½c cash; $1 23 seller February; $1 25 March Corn dull and declined at 40⅝a41c cash 40⅜ seller February. Oats dull; No 2 at 32½c. Rye quiet and a shade firmer at 68¾c. Barley stronger; No 2 fall 61a61¾c; Highwines, 89c. Dressed hogs quiet at $5 04a5 10. Mess pork, $12 73a12 80; Lard firm and steady. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4c; rough sides, 5½c; hams 6½a8c. Dry salt meats steady; shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 5¾c; hams, 8¼a9¼c. Hogs quiet and a shade fimer at $4a4 75. Cattle dull and weak at $3a5 62.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGA POST, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various roads centering on the Union Yards, including stock from East Liberty (part of which were shipped over) were forty-one cars, or 800 head. In addition to these, small droves from adjacent counties swelled up the number to about 900 head; on sale this morning.

The weather last evening changed suddenly, and the morning broke exceedingly cold. The droves were all late getting into the sale pens, but after this the drovers had to wait unusually long for the appearance of any great number of buyers. The day was extremely cold and unpleasant for out door business, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it being so very cold operated unfavorably for trade, as those who possibly could, did without cattle. From the opening of the market, about seven o'clock, until nine o'clock, trade was slow and dull, and very few cattle changed hands. At that time it commenced to liven up a little, though far from being called brisk, cattle changing hands slowly, and that, too, at prices fully ¼c lower than ruled last week. The supply of cattle, especially of the common and inferior grades seemed to be greater than the demand, and in consequence were a drag all day. Strictly prime were not in such great abundance, and on them the feeling was better than on common, although the prices could not compare favorably with last week. At eleven o'clock the trade was dragging very slow, and several lots of stock were still in the pens unsold. The buyers who generally pick up tail ends had a sufficiency to work on to-day, and we think succeeded in buying up small lots at pretty near their own figures. The number of cattle on sale here, from East Liberty, was the largest ever brought over and was the result of low prices: those last week cattle sold exceedingly low at East Liberty, and the drovers from Allegheny bought some 22 or 25 head which were on sale here this morning. The cattle, as above noted, were bought cheaper than those that come from the west, at least we judge so from the unusual amount of grumbling done by those who had western cattle. Most of the transient dealers complained of losing money, and we think that if there was any money in stock, those who had home cattle made it. On the whole the market was unsatisfactory to sellers. Several lots of cattle were sent over to East Liberty for wholesale.

STOCKERS.

The supply of cattle of this grade on sale was exceedingly small with an unusual large number of buyers in attendance. As might be expected what cattle were on sale were held firm at full prices and were taken by buyers, in many cases with reluctance. But the number on sale was so very small and the demand so good that buyers were compelled to purchase at sellers' own figures, or go home without. All cattle of the grade offered changed hands at prices varying from $3 75 to $4 25 per hundred pounds.

BULLS.

The number of bulls on sale was not so large as last week, and the market fairly active, though prices sympathize with those of other cattle, and ruled a shade lower than they would had not cattle been cheaper. Prices ranged from $2 to $4 75 per hundred pounds.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale was small and the demand correspondingly so. The feeing in this branch of the trade at present is not good, and sales are difficult to make at figures that will let out from home cost. Good milch cows are selling from $40 to $60, according to quality, condition, &c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 300 head. The market opened up with a light inquiry, except for the very best grades. Butchers say that at present sheep are so high they cannot make any money and they will not handle any more than is required to meet the wants of their customers. With this feeling ruling, the market was not very brisk, though all the stock offered changed hands. Following are some sales, from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

W. Stewart sold 50 head Ohio sheep from $6 00 to $7 00 per head.

John Drum sold 180 head of Westmoreland county stock at prices from $2 00a $7 00.

J. Fairley sold 500 head of Armstrong county sheep at $4 75.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was fair, and most all in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled firm and steady, with a fair inquiry from butchers. Sales made in a regular way at figures from $4 75 to $5 50 ₱ 11 lbs.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

WEDNESDAY Jan 3, 1872. OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to this time have been light. The market under the influence of favorable weather, and better advices from the East is moderately active and cattle are selling at figures from ¼ to ⅝ higher than last week. Stock would sell higher as the sum is very light, but buyers claim the markets East will not stand any great advance. As above noted the trade is active at the following rates. Extra 1200 to 1500 lb steer $6,00 to $6,25, prime 1100 to 1300 lb steer $5,25 to $5,75, common to medium steer 1000 to 1100 lb $4.50 to $5,00, Bulls stags and cow $3,00 to $4,50 per hundred lb.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs up to this time have been light. The market to-day is active and hogs have advanced since last week from ¼ to ⅝c. Prime Philadelphia stock is selling from 5½ to 5 25 on advance of 15c per hundred since yesterday caused by better demand, and light receipts. Yorks hogs are selling from 475 to 5c per hundred lbs. As long as the arrivals continue so light as at present fair prices may be expected. Dealers think the advance will bring a full supply under wheat, prices will recede again. Following are the rates current for the different grades. Extra Phil $5, 15 to 5, 25 prime Philadelphia 4, 90 to 5, 10, prime Yorkers 4, 75 to 5, 00 common Yorkers 4, 50 5, 75.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep continue light. The market with a fair demand rules moderately and prices are if anything a shade higher than last week. Sheep sell about as fast as they arrive at figures ¼ cheaper than last week. No prominent decline in sheep is looked for until after clipping time. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here. Extra 100 to 110 lbs fine and smooth $8 25 to $7 50 per hundred lbs prime 80 to 90 lbs $6 25 to $6 75, medium 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25 to $6 00, common 70 to 75 lbs $4 75 to $5 25.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 31.—In the Gold Room to-day the speculative feeling was quite bullish at times, and prices advanced to 110¾, but afterwards dropped off to 106¾. One of the German bankers has been a large buyer to-day.

Loans were made at from 2 to 7 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $40,000,000.

Goverunments dull and steady.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, railway and miscellaneous speculation was very tame, and lower prices were made. In the earlier hours of the day, Erie was very weak and declined from 32¾ to 30⅝. This was followed by a decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph common from 50¼ to 42¾. The depression in these two stocks affected the balance of the list, and prices fell off ½ to ⅝ per cent. in sympathy.

The market at the close was heavy, and Erie declined to 30¾, while the balance of the list was generally down to the lowest figures of the day. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were comparatively firm. Express Stocks were generally firm, and did not participate in the decline of railway and miscellaneous shares.

Money steady at 6a7 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady.

### There is Good Authority

For stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

## MARRIED.

DONNELLY—RAFFERTY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, January 25th, 1872, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, ROSALIA RAFFERTY to CHARLES DONNELLY.

## DIED.

COLLINS—On Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1872, at 9.30 o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN COLLINS, wife of Thomas Collins, aged 61 years.

BRUSH—At Mills Station, Washington county, JARED M., infant son of E. D. and S. B. Brush.

DOUGHERTY—On Tuesday evening, January 30, at 6 o'clock, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, in the 21st year of his age, of consumption.

HOLLINGSHEAD—JAMES HOLINGSHEAD, Sr., at the residence of his son, John S. Hollingshead, Esq., Temperanceville, on Monday morning, January 29, 1872.

MUNDORFF—On Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, WILLIE CALARY MUNDORFF, aged 15 months.

MADDIGAN—On Saturda evening, January 27, 1872, MICHAEL MADDIGAN, in the fifty-third year of his age.

NEWELL—Sunday afternoon, January 28, 1872, Mrs. MARY NEWELL.

COLVIN—On Saturday, January 27th, 1872, at 11 o'clock p. m., JAMES COLVIN, Sr., a native of Scotland, in the 85th year of his age.

BARR—On the 23d instant, DANIEL J. BARR, of Philadelphia, in the 40th year of his age.

Interred on the 25th inst. at St. Augustine's.

VOEGTLY—On Thursday morning, January 25, 1872, MARIE, wife of Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

## Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The concoctors of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine, is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follows the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

## GRATEFUL GREETINGS.

The heart that is made glad rejoices with an uncommon joy; the sick man who has been restored to health feels his heart warm with gratitude in the renewal of that life, and he bstows his grateful feelings upon those who have been instrumental in the work of restaration. We ask those who have been benefitted by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to speak its virtus far and wide; sound its praises long and loud, until every sufferer in the land has heard of its extraordinary merits. There is no use in disputing its efficacy. Its cures, its principles of action, its scientific combination, will at once set to right all biased and mercenary opposition. The cures it has made, the long experience of Dr. Keyser in the compounding of medicine; his success as a practitioner in lung diseases, all stamp it as a reliable and extraordinary medicine, whose equal has never yet been compounded.

The Doctor's cures, here in the city, are numerous and reliable. But what is of more value to the consumptive than all this is the hope and prospect of a cure after all the ordinary means have failed. Try Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold at 157 Liberty street, at $1 50 per bottle, or 6 for $5. Private office back of the store from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday and Tuesday.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A WOOLEN Mill in Allegheny City, containing four sets 28 inch cards, looms and all other first class machinery necessary for a good mill, in complete running order. Possession can be had immediately. For particulars inquire of H. Childs, 182 Wood street. jan25:d&wlw

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